

at Washington will be precisely to define French policy. It is held to be of great importance that the United States should understand.

Marshal Foch is preceding the actual French mission and is expected to arrive at New York on October 23. He will see President Harding, will attend the American Legion Congress, and will visit a number of towns, returning to Washington on November 11.

Admiral Debon has been chosen as rival officer to accompany Mr. Briand. Other nominations mentioned by The Christian Science Monitor are confirmed though not definitely. The most doubtful name is that of Louis Loucheur, Minister of the Liberated Regions, who desires to be present but whose absence in addition to that of the Premier is considered difficult to arrange. In his place René Viviani may attend and may even head the mission after Mr. Briand's departure a week or two after the opening of the proceedings, though in some quarters Jules Jusserand is still favored.

Then there is Albert Sarraut, Minister of the Colonies, who is regarded in certain circles as a possible successor of Mr. Briand as Premier some day. It is not very clear whether Philip Berthelot, as secretary of the French delegation, will be permitted to take an active part in the plenary sittings.

The reports that Mr. Lloyd George will be unable to attend, only increase the wish of Mr. Briand to attend. It seems possible, however, that while Mr. Briand will be present at the opening, Mr. Lloyd George will endeavor to be present before the close, both premiers attending but at different times.

Much is being written to demonstrate to the French people the vital character of the Conference as a means of averting a Pacific conflict. What might not have happened, it is asked, had England, Germany and France called a similar conference in 1912 to settle continental disputes. But if the negotiations fail, grave events, according to French views, will quickly follow.

France regards the Conference as concerned in reality almost exclusively with the Far East question. This question obviously does not affect France so closely as it affects England, America and Japan, who will have a tremendous personal decision to make, but it is everywhere being pointed out that any fresh upheaval diverting attention from European needs, must react against France and Europe in general. France feels she can play the part of mediator, and it is in that spirit she is preparing for the Conference.

Scope of Conference

Limitation of Armaments Said to Be Only Frontispiece

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. ROME, Italy (Sunday)—Senator Rolando Ricci, Italian Ambassador to the United States, who has just returned from Washington, expressed the opinion when interviewed by a representative of the "Giornale d'Italia" that the limitation of armaments was only the "frontispiece" of the Washington Conference. Other problems, he said, would be tackled, including even that of the revision of the peace treaties.

The names of the Italian delegates to the Washington Conference have not yet been announced. A campaign is being conducted against the possibility of Victor Orlando, the former Premier, being appointed chief delegate. For this reason the chief delegate will probably be Baron Sonnino or Thomas Tittoni. Count Sforza and Rolando Ricci, the Ambassador, will be among the members of the delegation.

Italy's line of conduct at the Conference will be based on the fact that she is largely disarmed already, and was so even before President Harding's proposal for the Conference. On the Far Eastern question, Italy occupies only the position of a spectator. In the Conference, however, in consideration of her trans-oceanic commercial cooperation she will take no small part.

While Italy is averse to borrowing capital at the high rate of interest obtaining in America today, she desires to obtain coal and raw materials to work herself on the American account, thus making a sort of American commercial bridgehead in Europe, especially in the Balkans and Asia Minor. Recent speeches of Richard Washburn Child, the American Ambassador to Italy, at Naples and Palermo, seems to foreshadow such a scheme.

Interest in Britain

Pacific Question Said to Be Far More Vital Than Domestic Ones

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Interest in the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armaments and on the Pacific Far East Problems is growing in London, as is evidenced by the amount of newspaper space devoted to it. Editorial comment, which hitherto has been sporadic and largely colorless, took precedence in several of this morning's newspapers over other subjects before the British people. Some journals, assuming that Mr. Lloyd George's decision not to attend the Conference was final, warmly approved of the suggestion that A. J. Balfour be leader of the British delegation.

The Daily Telegraph told the British electors that the problems of the Pacific touched their interests far more closely than matters they might consider wholly domestic.

"It is a strange irony of fate," the newspaper declared, "that as soon as the problem of the Atlantic was solved, as far as Great Britain and Germany were concerned, an equally momentous problem emerged from the Pacific. It may threaten a world catastrophe if not dealt with at Washington in a spirit very different from that in which the former was handled."

"If no satisfactory understanding is reached there seems little chance of escaping new rivalry in armaments between Japan and the United States for the mastery of the Pacific. It will be seen that the whole future of China is at stake, and China's future is of vital interest to the nations which depend upon her markets as an outlet for their manufactures."

It was maintained by The Morning Post that the task of the Conference was not to conclude an agreement to limit or disarm armies or navies. "Such arrangements," the newspaper continued, "have been made before and have always ended in failure. The true purpose is to remove the causes which make armaments necessary. The meeting at Washington should be called 'the Conference to remove enmity.'"

The newspaper discussed who and what were the agents of enmity and argued that the first was "the Prussian spirit—the malefic influence which remains unchastened, and a danger to the world's peace." It asserted that the second was Bolshevism, adding: "With Bolshevism, as with its parent, Prussianism, there can be no truce."

Japan Seeking Outlet

"Then comes Japan," the newspaper went on, "which is not an enemy, but rather a victim of economic evils. It is natural and inevitable that Japan, seeking land and food for her expanding population, should contemplate the vacant spaces in Australia, the Philippines and Manchuria."

"Great Britain, as the ally of Japan, should appeal to the United States and aid in removing the causes of the distrust with which Japan is regarded. We confidently assume Japan entertains no aggressive ambitions, but her government must provide for her people. It is for the United States and Great Britain, as the two main powers of the Pacific, to consider how best to meet the requirements of the situation in which Japan has been placed through no fault of her own. Will not America also aid with her help and counsel in the settlement of Europe?"

While deprecating the view that failure of the Conference would necessarily mean war, The Daily Chronicle contended that such failure would increase the difficulty of maintaining peace. It argued that Japan must be treated as a friend and equal, and that although she could not be bullied, she might be persuaded. The newspaper expressed regret that denunciation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance had been suggested so prominently.

New Agreement Wanted

"That alliance," it continued, "will not be carried on in its present form. Its place may have to be taken by an agreement signed by the powers primarily concerned, including China, but it would be a mistake to begin by denouncing a treaty which gives a good summary of the policy of America and Great Britain in China, and which, with all its imperfections, has done much good."

The Daily Chronicle contended that the basis of disarmament must be a political understanding of which the two principal heads were the integrity and independence of China and equality of commercial opportunity.

"The ideal," it concluded, "would be that there should be no exceptions to these principles, but it may well be that we may have to concede something to past history and to the proximity of Japan."

The Daily Herald appeared to be thoroughly skeptical of the whole Conference. It published a dispatch from its diplomatic correspondent, who declared that it was "useless to blink at the fact that so far as disarmament is concerned, the Conference will fail."

The correspondent added that "failure will have an ugly sequel, for it will be seized upon by the 'preparations' party in the United States as a reason for a big naval program, and then there will be an armament race like that of from 1900 to 1914, which may result the same way."

"I believe," the writer continued, "that the Far East conference probably will raise more trouble than it settles, and it will likely defuse an agreement by the robber powers for a division of the spoils of China. There are a hundred tendencies working toward an Anglo-American war, and I believe present statesmen can do nothing effective to check them."

New Basis of Compensation

He quotes an unnamed "American observer" as predicting in 1912 that "unless the Labor secure power there will be war between America and England within five years." He concludes by remarking that "the failure of the Washington Conference will be a step toward the fulfillment of his prediction."

The Nation sees ominous results should the Conference fail, saying that in such a case British relations with America, which are "good, but scarcely intimate," will be made worse, and "naval competition that follows may resemble our recent race with Germany in the passions thus engendered and the disasters heralded."

The paper demands cancellation of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, which, it says, serves to cover Japan's "reckless career of expansion."

"If we are going to compensate America in the Far East," it added, "it must be upon a wholly new basis."

Korea Wants a Voice

Appeal to American Conference Delegation Asks Hearing of Her Cause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Koreans will today present an appeal to the American delegation to

the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments asking "for an opportunity to fully present the cause of the Korean people to your delegation, to the end that you will either present it to the Conference, or that you will create an opportunity for us to do so."

The document is signed by Syngman Rhee, chairman; Philip Jaisohn, vice-chairman; Fred A. Dolph, counselor; Henry Chung, secretary; and Charles S. Thomas, former Senator from Colorado, as special counsel, the personnel having been nominated and confirmed by the Korean National Assembly in Washington.

The appeal calls attention to the fact that the basis of the coming Conference must be that treaties are to be lived up to by the nations making them, and that in the light of that fundamental, the Korean question is very simple.

It is stated that every nation invited to participate in the coming Conference, without exception, made a treaty with Korea, in which each agreed to use its "good offices" to prevent opposition in Korea, and that each nation, by making that treaty and opening diplomatic relations with Korea, recognized it as an independent State; that none of the nations have thus far performed their covenants with Korea, notwithstanding the fact that Japan is holding possession of Korea against her will, in direct violation of a treaty of alliance between Japan and Korea, made in 1904 at the solicitation of Japan, but prior to the Russo-Japanese war, to enable Japan to win that war.

In that treaty Japan agreed "to guarantee the independence and territorial integrity of Korea," but by violating its treaty and its good faith with an ally, she remained in Korea to deprive its people of their freedom, to take away the natural resources of the country, and finally to claim bodily annexation of it as a province without local government by the people of any name or description," it is claimed.

It is claimed that the treaty of alliance enabled Japan to use Korea as a military base against Siberian Russia, without which Japan would have lost that war; that Japan obtained possession of Korea, not by conquest, but for a common purpose by agreement, and that after the purpose had been attained she kept that possession to annihilate her friend and ally. The appeal declares:

"Had the American troops remained in France, or the English in Belgium, and through the menace of their presence wrested sovereignty from those nations, the wrong would have been no greater nor more palpable."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Liberal leaders in Congress are mobilizing their forces for the launching of the most vigorous campaign hitherto undertaken to bring the great coal industry of America under some form of governmental regulation with the double aim of protecting the consumers of one of the basic essentials against gross profiteering at the hands of operators, dealers and distributors and to assure a regular and sufficient supply of the commodity at all times.

Notice of the launching of the drive came on Saturday last when William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, introduced two bills, one defining and fixing penalties for profiteering, and the other invoking the power of the federal government to regulate the coal industry in the interest of the consumer, through the Federal Trade Commission, as the government agency.

The drive against the coal monopoly is a sequel to the effort made last session when the Calder bill was defeated because of the disapproval of the managers of legislation of a measure that went counter to the G. O. P. slogan of "More business in government and less government in business."

The various coal associations made the fight of their lives to defeat the Calder bill, but the action taken by Senator Kenyon is a service of notice that the "fight is just beginning."

The Kenyon control bill, which vests the regulatory powers in the Federal Trade Commission, thus incidentally intimating the disposition of the liberal leaders to show their confidence in a governmental body which is anathema to certain "big interests," legislative and industrial, goes considerably further than the measures defeated last session. The second Kenyon bill to control profiteering seeks to define profiteering in such a way that it will circumvent the decision of the Supreme Court which declared void certain sections of the Lever Act because profiteering as defined in the act was too vague and general a term to permit of specific indictments and prosecutions under its terms.

Farm Bloc Influence

The fact that the bills are now sponsored by Senator Kenyon is taken to indicate that the farm bloc, which has exercised a dominating influence over legislation in the last Congress, lined up behind the measures.

The bills were sent to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, of which Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, is chairman. Senator La Follette is one of the bitterest enemies of the "monopolies" and the fact that he heads the committee which will consider the bills insures an exhaustive consideration and a favorable recommendation for legislation.

As indicating the attitude of the farm bloc to the bills which could charge coal with a "public interest" and bring it under governmental supervision, Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, recently said:

"Coal prices increase a little every month. Up in the cold northwest the price has almost reached the point where homes of small means must do without."

"In the middle and southwest, where in winter there frequently are the greatest ranges of temperature, the situation is scarcely more favorable."

"In most coal fields, the price of soft coal at the mine in July of this year was cheaper than last year, but due to high rail rates and other extensive handling, the price of this coal, delivered, exceeds what the good farmers of western states formerly paid in midwinter for hard coal shipped clear from Pennsylvania."

"Last year at this time 354,496 tons of soft coal had been mined. For the eight months up to September 3 of this year only 284,557 tons have been dug; the country, therefore, is 89,940 tons short of 'poor man's coal.' He waited all spring and summer hoping that freight rates or coal prices would come down. They didn't. They advanced steadily. He didn't or couldn't buy. Accordingly the mines and the railroads have lost 90,000 tons of business, for that coal shortage will never be made up."

The Kenyon Bill

"The Kenyon coal control bill, which declares the ownership, production and distribution of coal to be charged with public interest and use directs the Federal Trade Commission to compile reports respecting the ownership, production, distribution, investments, sales, margins, profits, etc., in the coal industries, the information necessary in the compilation of such reports to be obtained from corporations and persons interested in the industry. The commission is also to have the authority to investigate the organization, business,

FORCES MASSES FOR COAL REGULATION

New Campaign in Congress to Bring Industry Under Government Control to Protect Consumer on Cost and Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

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conduct, practices and management of such persons or corporations, including any corporation acting as a holding company for a guarantor of the stock of any coal corporation or any partnership acting in a capacity analogous to that of such a holding company."

The commission is further authorized to investigate the ownership of coal lands and "shall from time to time investigate and report as to all financial interrelations, including contracts between owners, operators or dealers," in order to determine the full profits of the business, whether or not combination exists which may tend to lessen competition or create a monopoly and to report to Congress the result of such investigations.

The President is accorded wide authority to control the production, movement and distribution of coal in emergency and in the event of an emergency arising out of a dispute between owners and mine workers he may take over the operation of the mines.

The section of the bill defining profiteering and the penalties therefor says:

Maximum Profits Allowed

"Statements of coal yielding a margin in excess of the following rates shall be prima facie evidence of profiteering: On any sale by any operator selling not more than 1000 tons in any month, 50 cents per ton; on any sale by any operator selling more than 1000 tons and not more than 5000 tons in any month, 50 cents per ton up to 1000 tons, and 35 cents per ton on all over 1000 tons; on any sale by an operator selling in excess of 5000 tons per month, 35 cents per ton up to 5000 and 30 cents per ton on all over 5000 tons; on the aggregate sales for any fiscal year by any operator selling less than 12,000 tons per annum, 40 cents per ton; on the aggregate sales for any fiscal year by any operator selling more than 12,000 tons and less than 60,000 tons per annum, 40 cents per ton up to 12,000 tons, and 30 cents per ton on all over 12,000 tons; on the aggregate sales of any operator selling in excess of 60,000 tons per annum, 25 cents per ton; on any sale other than the original sale of coal mined by operators in which the amount of the sale exceeds 30 tons, 20 cents per ton; on the aggregate sales for any fiscal year by dealers other than the first sale of coal mined by operators, where such sales do not exceed 12,000 tons per annum, 40 cents per ton; where the aggregate sales exceed 12,000 tons per annum but do not exceed 60,000 tons per annum, 40 cents per ton up to 12,000 tons, and 25 cents per ton on all above 12,000 tons; where the aggregate sales for any fiscal year exceed 60,000 tons, 12½ cents per ton; on any royalty contract, where the amount mined does not exceed 100 tons per month, 25 cents per ton; where the amount exceeds 100 tons per month, 10 cents per ton."

ARMY PLANES BARRED FROM CONTESTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, has reaffirmed his decision not to permit army airplanes to participate in exhibition competitions, basing his objections on lack of personnel, matériel and general uselessness from a military standpoint of testing the speed of aircraft by racing. The decision is accepted as the final word on the question of whether army planes should enter the races at Omaha, Nebraska, later this month.

The many requests for flights by army air service planes received recently from organizations throughout the country have been rejected by the War Department for reasons of economy and shortage of matériel. The Secretary said this policy would be continued at least until next year, and that he had been compelled to apply it to appeals from the Agricultural Department for use of planes in fire patrol work through the national forests and reservations of the west.

ENFORCEMENT CHIEF CHOSEN

NEW YORK, New York.—Permanent appointment of E. C. Yellowey as federal prohibition director for New York State was announced on Saturday by Roy A. Haynes, National Prohibition Commissioner. Mr. Yellowey has been acting director, succeeding Harold L. Hart, resigned.

MOORS REPORTED IN FLIGHT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. MADRID, Spain (Saturday)—The latest telegrams from Melilla state that the Moors are demoralized and in flight. Many tribes are surrendering unconditionally.

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PLANS FOR RUSSIAN RELIEF CONTINUED

Despite Hostile Attitude of Soviet Government European Powers Hope to Start 'System for Meeting the Country's Needs

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Despite the extraordinary attitude adopted by the Soviet Government toward the International Conference for the Relief of Russia, the work of the latter body is being steadily pushed forward in the hope that Moscow will abandon its position of antagonism and allow the European governments to start a system of relief suitable to Russian needs.

While all the delegates are agreed that political considerations must be entirely set aside, at the same time it is considered that certain demands regarding material and moral guarantees must be forthcoming before international credits can be given. Private enterprise, which has done and is still doing splendid work, is not in a position to deal adequately with the needs of the country. Nothing short of international relief, backed up by government credits, can meet the deplorable situation in which Russia now finds herself.

With the idea of meeting the Soviet suspicions to some extent, the international conference has passed a unanimous resolution that it has no intention of urging on the Russian people any particular form of government and therefore there can be no question of interference on the part of the conference with Russia's internal affairs.

The question has been frankly discussed by the conference as to whether the Soviet Government should be asked to recognize the engagements entered into by previous Russian governments, as a preliminary to any further credits being granted. Although this matter was left open, Great Britain, France and Belgium have unanimously agreed that, apart from other considerations, the guarantees must be forthcoming before credits can be voted for the present Russian Government.

Considerable astonishment has been caused by the attitude adopted by the Italian representatives, who manifested some opposition and indicated surprise that the British representatives, in view of the Anglo-Russian trade agreement, should insist on guarantees. Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame immediately returned the uncompromising answer that the British attitude had been made absolutely clear by both the Prime Minister and himself in the House of Commons, and therefore the demand for guarantees could come as no surprise.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, high commissioner for the relief organizations already operating in Russia, stated in a recent speech that the need of the districts affected was for the provision of something like 4,000,000 tons of food supplies, chiefly cereals. The Russian Government, he said, provided they were able to collect their taxes—could gather about half the requirements of the famine area, but without the help of the European governments he considered it absolutely impossible to deal adequately with the disaster which has happened in Russia. For immediate relief Dr. Nansen said that \$5,000,000 would be a sufficient sum, which he considered very small when divided among the nations of the world.

Meantime the Danish Foreign Min-

ister, Harold Scavenius, has issued a statement to the effect that his government has suspended all relief work owing to the conditions which the Soviet Government sought to impose. He maintains that Moscow has refused Denmark the right to control fully its own scheme while at the same time urging it to join and cooperate with Herbert Hoover's committee. The Danish Government declares that all it desires is the same conditions which are being accorded to America, and seeks no special privilege whatever.

Denmark wished to carry out relief work in Petrograd simply because a large number of children were assembled there from the famine districts. Furthermore, the fact that Mr. Hoover's committee had made Petrograd the principal point from which to operate showed the Danish standpoint was not unreasonable.

Humanitarian Side Urged

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Saturday)—The representatives of 20 nations met again yesterday at the Palais des Académies to consider famine relief in Russia. It was the general view of the delegates that no new credits ought to be furnished without fresh guarantees being forthcoming. The German delegate, however, insisted that the conference should confine its discussion to the humanitarian side of the problem.

SALOON NOT AN ISSUE IN CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—The Anti-Saloon League, which took no part in the primary campaign on the ground that prohibition was no longer an issue in this State, will stay out of the mayoralty campaign, according to William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the New York league. Since neither of the leading candidates for mayor is an advocate of prohibition, which is not an issue in the city election, and yet as both are on record in favor of upholding the law and recognizing the obligation of the Mayor to enforce the law as he finds it, the league sees no reason for entering into the campaign. It will, therefore, leave its constituency free as citizens to vote as they see fit individually on other questions that are actual and legitimate issues, he says.

The league will, however, urge supporters of prohibition to get to work as soon as this election is over to see that the right sort of men are elected to Congress next year.

IRISH ENVOYS ARRIVING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Only four of the five Irish envoys arrived here yesterday. Michael Collins was unable to travel with his colleagues, but will join them later.

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Doilies and Tray Covers.....25¢ to \$45

Luncheon Sets, round, square, oblong...\$6 to \$175

Napkins, per dozen.....\$9 to \$75

Tea and Luncheon Cloths, with napkins to match, \$10 to \$155

Tea Cloths, 36 inches to 45 inches...\$7.50 to \$175

Luncheon Cloths, 50 inches to 63 inches, \$10 to \$110

Dinner Cloths, 72 inches to 120 inches...\$35 to \$750

Scarfs, 36 inches to 72 inches.....\$4 to \$65

Tidies and Cushion Cases.....\$2 to \$50

Bed Spreads.....\$150 to \$250

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GREAT NATURE

Up along the hostile mountains,
where the hair-pointed snow-
slide shivers—
Down and through the big fat
marshes that the virgin creeks
wind through;
Till I heard the mill-wide mutter-
ings of unimagined rivers
And beyond the nameless timber
and illimitable plains!

—Rudyard Kipling.

London as a Bird Sanctuary

Several birds have long ago discovered London to be a sanctuary well provided with food. The most conspicuous example is the wood pigeon, naturally one of the shyest and most unapproachable of birds. In London, however, the wood pigeon has completely changed its character, or, rather, it has adapted its habits to a place where no one carries a gun and where many carry bread. Other wild birds have followed the example of the wood pigeon. The gulls began to come in the winter of 1844 and have come in increasing numbers ever since. There is little doubt that in a few more years they will feed as readily out of the Londoner's hand as the pigeons. Already they are learning to snap at a morsel held in the hand as they sail by.

Wild ducks are among the most wary of birds and shun the alarms attendant on human neighborhood. They are usually found on quiet streams and ponds and rarely take alarm on the approach of a stranger. But a pair have for months taken up residence under the shadow of Charing Cross railway bridge, roosting on the barges and motor boats and picking up a living along the mud banks, quite undisturbed by the clanking of the trains, the roar of the trains overhead and the currying of the passing trucks. These are possibly birds ejected from St. James' Park, like so many other wild fowl, by the government hunts. Before the war the lake in the park was a true sanctuary in the middle of London, and many species of wild fowl came there of their own free will and reared a brood there. Today in Kensington Gardens, which has so far escaped with nothing more than a military camp, kingfishers and herons may be seen along the banks of the Serpentine.

The parks, however, are in a class by themselves and their bird life owes a good deal to artificial introduction. This is not the case with the invasion of London suburbs by tawny owls during recent years. On a spring evening now they may be heard in almost any fairly open suburb where gardens and trees give them harborage. They apparently bring up broods in these unusual surroundings.

The carrion crow is another bird to find the conditions of London life congenial and their bird life owes so much lately that the crow is now far commoner than the rook near London, being seen in large flocks. In the country crows are usually only seen in pairs, and rooks in flocks.

There is a distinct drawback to the increase of carrion crows near London. They are among the worst enemies of the small birds, who are struggling against tremendous difficulties to maintain a place for themselves on the outskirts of the town. London will never be a real bird sanctuary until something is done for these small birds, especially those which nest in bushes, such as linnets, chaffinches, greenfinches, yellow-hammers, hedge sparrows, blackbirds, thrushes, whitethroats, blackcaps and reed buntings.

Willow warblers are to be found near London of the thousand, and as it is almost impossible to find the nest unless the parent birds disclose it, a fair proportion of broods are brought off. Several have been watched until the nestlings were ready to fly. Chiffchaffs, too, though not so common, should have a good chance of success. Their nest is slightly off the ground and is a little easier to find. Meadow pipits must nest in large numbers among the grass in waste places, and are very clever at concealing their nests. Larks, also, stand in little need of protection from boys. Another interesting ground-building bird is the yellow wagtail, which nests in a few localities near London. Nightingales appeared this year at Teddington, and probably brought up a brood there. The nest is placed on the ground in a tuft of nettles or thick undergrowth.

There is another class of birds who are eminently adapted for life in London. These are the tree-climbing birds, such as the green and the greater spotted and lesser spotted woodpeckers. In favored places, such as Richmond Park and the large gardens of the neighborhood, all three species are common. They would probably readily avail themselves of nesting boxes if people with large gardens, or the London park authorities, would place them in suitable trees. There is no reason why this very interesting bird, the wryneck, or

cuckoo's mate, should not follow them to town. Tree creepers and nut-hatches are birds with similar habits, requiring timber of large size. All these birds nest in holes in the trees, except the tree creeper, who chooses a crevice. Another tree-nesting bird is the redstart, one of the handsomest and most engaging of British species. Redstart could also be encouraged by nesting boxes. They are not nearly so common near London as they might be. Kensington Gardens would be an ideal home for all the above tree-loving species.

The tit family are, of course, among the Londoner's best friends and the three best-known species—great tit, blue tit and coal tit—stand in little need of further protection. More nesting boxes (with holes too small for sparrows) would, however, help them to extend their range into small gardens.

Sand martins and kingfishers nest in the gravel pits along the river within sound of the tams, and swifts keep the martins company in flight, no doubt nesting in the steeples and towers of the churches and in the roofs of other large buildings. House martins, however, have not taken possession of the London suburbs. This friendly and cheerful bird should find a home under London eaves. Perhaps the provision of a little wet mud would cause him to stay in town in spring instead of passing northward to some remote farmhouse or country cottage. Tar-sprayed roads must certainly discourage him, for he builds his nest entirely of moist, adhesive mud.

So much has already been done for the protection of birds in London and so well have they taken advantage of it that a very little more would probably give Greater London as large a list of regular birds as any area in open country, if not more. Only last spring such a comparatively rare sea bird as the red-throated diver dropped on to the lake at Richmond Park and stayed there a whole month unmolested. Redbank, shorebirds, sandpipers and other sea and coast birds have also visited this neighborhood during the last few months, while, as is well known, herons nest annually not far away. On this same sheet of water the great crested grebe has become a regular resident.

Under similarly favorable conditions a great many fresh species could be attracted to London. The small birds, however, must have more shelter than they have at present. If on every common, a small area were enclosed and enclosed by a good holly hedge, the small finches and warblers would certainly take up nesting quarters there.

SEEDTIME

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor. The alluring pages of flower catalogues, the enticing descriptions of the wonders of color grown from every seed, make the thought of spring blossoming a secret joy as soon as snow is off the meadows. A garden blossoms in thought in all its promised glory and its colors all dream true, a precious picture to look upon and live with through all the sicknesses of actual sowing. The catalogues, however, tell nothing of the delight of gathering seeds from one's own flowers. There are no pages reserved for the wonders of seed-ripening time. If only every one could know the pleasure of seed from most loved and most fruitful plants and could know the wonder such seeds can grow, what joy they add in making a garden! This is the month of seedtime. This is the season when one may have long hours in the garden, when every day should add to the store of little envelopes, set apart and carefully labeled with each separate variety for next year's planting.

What fascination to watch for the ripening, to see the ingenious fashioning of pods and to catch each at exactly the right moment before it scatters its seeds! The cosmos feathers the corner by the clothes yard, holding up its pink saucers in dainty gracefulness. Not flaunting, not gaudy, rather a simple, candid flower, spreading its petals openly, frankly smiling into the sun. So in its seedtime it does not secrete its bounty in tight little pods, but opens the waxy calyx points wider and wider until the tiny blade-like seeds flare from the center, stiff, rigid little pompons. Shriveled and brown, a touch and they fly away.

Sweet William hides its seeds in deep, goblet-shaped pockets; little black bellows, flat and lively, out they skip when the brown, dried shell is crushed. For the small sum of 15 cents a package could be delivered at the door. Yet how could one miss the hour sitting in the sun with scent of late honeysuckle all about, discovering the shaggy heads where pink and red and salmon-yellow flowers had grown summer long, lifting out the chaff, and at the same time, dreaming of rainbows of color from this little black seeds.

Columbine have down. Too late for their harvesting. There is only the dry rattle of empty seed fingers as the wind passes over them. The balsams still are gay with bloom, yet hanging in clusters on the lower stalks are their fuzzy, green, fatening pods. A yellow tinge and a plumper seed betray their hour of ripening. How enticing, then, to test with cautious thumb and finger, squeezing gently the fuzzy sides. Pop! The pod snaps under the touch with a curling wriggle that scatters the round brown seeds merrily in every direction. The wild touch-me-not, the jewelweed has this same response.

What is the story about fern seed in one's shoe? How about cosmos seed under one's pillow? Perhaps it would bring a dream of the Princess who slept on a nasturtium seed. At any rate, to harvest one's own seed is having fun with a garden the year round. Moreover it is making next year's planting a thing not of chance but of choice.

POSTAGE STAMPS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor. In the northwest corner of the older building of the National Museum at Washington is a government collection of postage stamps about which the general public knows nothing. Up to 1903 the collection included only about 3500 specimens, but in that year the gift of a New York collector increased it by 30,000.

In 1913 the museum obtained by transfer the more essential parts of the large exhibition of the Post Office Department, which comprised the stamps, stamped envelopes, and postal cards of all the nations of the world, to the number of nearly 200,000. The original collection consisted chiefly of a large cabinet with sliding frames, in which the main series of stamps had been installed, including some printed for the United States by private firms and by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the foreign stamps received through the International Postal Union at Bern, Switzerland. The remainder of the collection included sheets of stamps, envelopes and postal cards mounted on swinging screens for various American expositions; many separate sheets of stamps and individual specimens; and several albums of stamps and of die-proofs of United States stamps.

The installation of the collection, instead of according with the usual stereotyped alphabetical arrangement throughout, agrees virtually with that of the coins and medals. It begins with the United States, and the foreign nations follow in alphabetical order with the stamps of their colonies grouped together geographically. Ultimately, an alphabetical and numbered list of all the countries and

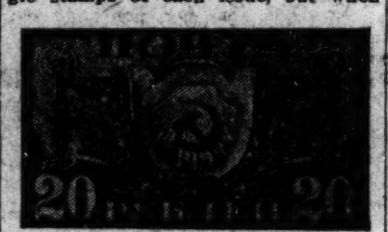


Forty-ruble Soviet stamp

colonies represented will make it possible to find any set of stamps without loss of time.

The total capacity of the 296 frames in the present cabinet is about 75,000 stamps. The collection is by no means complete; it is in fact only the nucleus of a greater and more perfect representation of the stamps of the world that will gradually be rounded out. It lacks especially the rare specimens of collectors and common varieties of certain periods, particularly of foreign issues.

In general the mounting is of single stamps of each issue, but when



Twenty-ruble Soviet stamp

necessary to serve a particular purpose they are mounted in pairs, strips, blocks or sheets. A selected series of the stamped envelopes of the United States follows the stamps of this country. In addition to the exhibition series there will eventually be a reserve series for the use of students of philately.

GENEVA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor. Geography explains many things. Among others it explains why Geneva has been chosen as the seat of the League of Nations. It lies at the entrance to the Rhône Valley, and the valley of the Rhône is the road to Italy. So Napoleon, a French general, found it and so French engineers have made it. You may sit in the Rhône Valley and watch the trains going through marked "Milan," and follow them in thought, if you may not in person, with some envy of those who debouch out of the Simplon Tunnel through the foothills on to the Lombardy Plain.

Northward from Geneva, the road into Germany lies along the foot of the Jura. The Rhine runs down toward Geneva, as does the Saône. You may come by the Seine Valley and go back by the valley of the Rhine if your point of departure is the United Kingdom. All roads, they say, lead to Rome. Many roads, at least, lead to Geneva, and that old city has been the rendezvous of the European world for centuries. On their northward road the Romans crossed it; you will find the story in Caesar. On his way to the land which was to hold sway over lands that Caesar never knew, he passed Geneva. The Romans never passed a place to leave it a message to their rear, and Geneva, the town of the pre-Roman tribe whose name is still preserved in that of many a Café "Des Allobroges," became a Roman province. Later it fell into the tripartite division of Charlemagne's great kingdom, out of which division was born the modern France and the modern Germany, the left and right portions which, for a thousand years and more, have fought each other for the possession and control of the middle section in which Geneva found her place. It fell to France before the year 1000. It fell to the German Empire in 1033. In later years it was the cockpit of the great struggle between Imperial Counts of Geneva, the Prince Bishops and the Counts of Savoy.

"When rogues fall out," they say, "honest men come into their own," and certainly, in the days of the Holy

Roman Empire, many a city came to its own as a result of the struggles between those who followed the Emperor and those who followed the Pope. The help of the citizens was needed, and for their help a price was paid; that price was the granting of privileges and charters, and it was the citizens of Geneva obtained their full share.

Tyrants may rule over plains; all the great tyrannies have been established in the plains. It is in the mountains that tyrants fall, and if the Swiss today are a people not under the government of any other but a free confederation, they have themselves to thank for it, but also the mountains that delimitate their land. "Unity is strength," and these cities soon found it advantageous, if not necessary, to secure their privileges by concerted action in their defense. Geneva joined with Fribourg, and both with Bern. This was the Confederation, the "Eidgenossen," in French the "Huguenots," which became "Huguenots," and that word opens a new story in the history of Geneva. Calvin and Rousseau.

There are some cities with which some names are inseparably linked, but perhaps no more distinctive examples exist than those of John Knox in Edinburgh and Jean Calvin in Geneva. We do not think of Luther and London, we do not link Luther with any particular place in the inseparable, indissoluble way in which Calvin is linked with Geneva and Knox with Edinburgh. Perhaps the most interesting thing in Edinburgh is John Knox's house, and the most interesting thing in that, the little room in which he was found to himself and lost to others. Calvin's house does not remain to wake the imagination, but one house possessing some such interest does still remain in Geneva—No. 40 Grand Rue is the house where Jean-Jacques Rousseau was born. What a city into which and out of which two such men should come! Jean Calvin, the French refugee, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, the watch-maker's son; the first of whom was to leave words engraved on the walls of the city, the second, to tell that God dwells in all, and that Christ must triumph, the other to write words engraved on the memory of all thinkers, "That God made man free but he is everywhere in chains." Is it a coincidence that has brought the League of Nations to a city which, in the sixteenth century, for more than 20 years had regard to the laws of God and not the desires of man, and in which was born the man whose writings have been described as the seed of the French Revolution?

But these are not the only names which attract to Geneva. It has, indeed, been the magnet for men who love letters since traveling became popular and safe. A hundred years after Calvin, an Englishman came over the Jura to spend some weeks in Geneva. The P. L. M. was not then in evidence, there was no train de luxe, no wagon-lit. It was horses and chaises, coaches and diligence. In the pages of his diary may be read some account of the Geneva of the seventeenth century. "Evelyn was a sober fellow with an eye to practical things—ways of commerce, methods of defense—these are noted and set down.

Gibbon's Summer House. Other Englishmen followed in his train. Gibbon came through on his way to Lausanne where his great history was to be written and where, to quote the words of another great English writer, "we were shown the decayed summer house where he finished his history, and the old academy on the terrace where he saw Mont Blanc after finishing his last sentence." In Gibbon's own words: "It was on the day, or rather night, of the twenty-seventh of June, 1787, between the hours of eleven and twelve, that I wrote the last lines of the last page in a summer-house in my garden. After laying down my pen, I took several turns in a bazaar, or covered walk of acacias, which commands a view of the lake and the mountains. The air was temperate, the sky was serene; the silver orb of the moon was reflected from the waters and all nature was silent. I will not dissemble the first emotions of joy on the recovery of my freedom and perhaps the establishment of my fame."

But a greater than Evelyn or Gibbon was to come. In 1816, a party of three hired four horses at Nyon and left Les Rousses in the show and darkness for Geneva. They were the Shelley, Mary Shelley and Lord Byron. For about three months these three lived in and about Geneva, Shelley as full of gaiety as the spring. "I feel as happy as a new-fledged wing." It hardly care what twigs I fly to so that I may try my new-found wings."

It is in this old city, born in pre-Roman times, with its relics of lake dwellers, its old cathedral attributed to one of the earliest emperors of the Holy Roman Empire, a fitting relic of the time when the church ruled, its Hotel de Ville telling of those later days in which the waning power of the church contrasted with the growing power of the citizens, its divided river, its quays and gardens, and above all, its great recollections of great men, that the League has found its home.

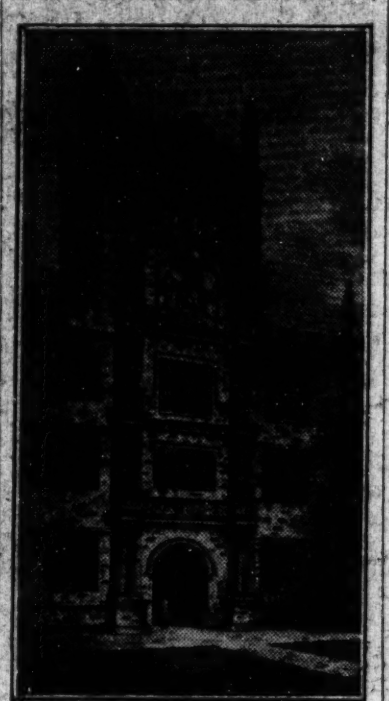
Full Justice

"I have come here," said the angry man to the superintendent of the street car line, "to get justice—justice, sir. Yesterday as my wife was getting out of one of your cars the conductor stepped on her dress and tore about a yard of frilling off the skirt." The superintendent remained cool. "For that," he stated, "what do you expect us to do? Buy a new dress?" "No, sir," replied the irate gentleman. "I don't intend to get you off that easily," he declared gruffly as he brandished in his right hand a piece of silk.

"What I propose to do is to have you match this silk,"

OXFORD PINNACLE IS DETHRONED

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor. After looking over Oxford for four centuries and a half, a veteran croqueted pinnacle has been taken from the top of one of the oldest and most interesting of Oxford's historic buildings, the Divinity School, and reassembled at the foot of a buttress in the yard between it and the Sheldonian. There it has been a center of interest for townsmen and tourists, for the work of its molding are broken and scarred, and the outlines of the crockets are softened and rounded by



The School's Tower, Oxford

the summers and storms of its long vigils. Had the pinnacle been a larger structure—the current part is less than a man's height—it would doubtless have been restored stone by stone, like the greater number of the historic buildings which have stood beneath its pointing shadow and now stand looking upon it "proud with the fame, and dark with the violence of history." It has seen most of them—the Bodleian, the Old Schools, the Tower of Five Orders, the Sheldonian, the old Ashmolean, the Clarendon Buildings—grow up, and many a strange pageant has been played beneath its shadow.

It was beneath it that Bishops Latimer and Ridley passed into the Divinity School on September 30, 1555, to answer the charge of heresy. Then in the days of Edward VI the Divinity School became a cattle mart. It was nearing the end of its second century when the House of Commons, driven to Oxford by the visitation of the year 1625, came and went beneath its shadow.

Here in the Civil War came cavaliers for corn and muskets—the Divinity School serving as corn store and armory—tying their horses and crowding the space soon after to be mapped out for the Sheldonian. Sir Christopher Wren himself was a frequent climber to the parapet in the years at the turn of the seventeenth into the eighteenth century, when he strengthened the buttresses and the pinnacles on the opposite, or southern side. Half a century later Judge, jury and a prisoner passed beneath for a trial—the Divinity School serving temporarily as an Assize Court.

The roof of the school, for many years now secure in the use for which it was built, clatters again with the feet of the masons who are replacing this piece of old Oxford's ramparts with new pinnacles.

Passing of Famous Opera House

Denver's famous opera house, the Tabor Grand, is no more. Workmen are now busy rebuilding this historic playhouse, transforming it into a home for the movies. The amusement resort now in course of construction in Sixteenth Street, near the old Federal Building in Denver, retains none of the old traditions of the opera house that Horace Austin Warner Tabor erected 40 years ago. Nevertheless, the pioneers feel a sentimental attachment for the place and they cherish the memory of the public-spirited leader. They protest against the change of the name of the structure, as remodeled. They wish the name of the founder might be perpetuated, as it might be if the building be called the Tabor Theater.

The Tabor Opera House was erected at a cost of \$500,000. When finished, in 1881, it had the reputation of being the finest playhouse west of Chicago. Tabor lavished vast sums of money on its gorgeous interior. The stage was 72 feet wide and 50 deep. It was a beautiful theater, admirable in all its appointments. It seated about 1400 persons.

The opening night, September 8, 1881, was a great occasion for the Queen City of the Plains. The house was packed, 100 chairs being placed in the aisles and everywhere the ushers could find any available space. Emma Abbott and company sang "Maritana." The diva received an ovation, and the architect, W. J. Edbrooke, was honored. Mr. Tabor was called upon the stage and given a magnificent gold souvenir, costing \$500. He responded in a brief speech, saying in substance that Denver needed a high-class theater, and so he built one. Eugene Field, who was then managing editor of the Denver Tribune, made the confident prediction in verse:

The Opera House—a union grand
Of Capital and Labor—
Long will the stately structure stand
A monument to Tabor!

The Abbott company sang two songs, presenting "Martha," "Trovatore," "Lucia," and other operas. Later attractions were the Rice Extravaganza Company, Fannie Louise

Buckingham, with her iron-gray shaggy, in "Maseppa"; the great pianist, Rafael Joseffy; Lawrence Barrett, Edwin Booth, Modjeska and other stars. Theodore Thomas' Orchestra gave a musical festival, seven great concerts, which called forth from Field an "Apostrophe to Theodore Thomas," which begins with these lines:

O Theodore! of all musicians
Thou art the boss, with a long primer
When thou dost mount thy box and swing
thy stick,
With gold upon the further end of it,
And of thy hired men some two or three
Begin an easy sort of playing on
The various instruments upon which they
Perform, a very satisfactory feeling goes
Crawling up and down my spinal column.

FREE LIBRARIES IN BERLIN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor. The free libraries in Berlin as, in other parts of Germany have suffered severely as a matter of course under the war. The State Library, formerly Royal Library, was before the war the third largest in Europe, coming next to London and Paris. Whether it can still be accounted so is not known, no data being yet obtainable from the libraries abroad.

The State Library is an imposing building in Unter den Linden. It was begun in 1903 and finished in 1914 at a cost of 25,000,000 marks. The old Royal Library, behind the palace of William I, was founded by the great elector in 1661. It is now used as lecture halls for the university.

At the present time the State Library possesses 1,750,000 volumes and 30,000 autographs and manuscripts with an interesting music section. Among the illuminated manuscripts are the remarkable "Queensberger Italafragments" of the fifth century. Letters of Luther and Melancthon, and the first German Bible (1465-66) are also to be seen.

The annual sum expended on printed works amounts to 1,200,000 marks; before the war it was 150,000, so that the increase in the cost of supply has kept pace with the general rise in prices. This refers to German works only; to purchase foreign books is an almost impossible task at the present rate of exchange, and this is a great disappointment to both directors and readers. The management, however, does its best in this matter and is assisted as far as possible by the emergency committee of German science, who have succeeded in procuring books from Denmark and Sweden at a moderate rate, and it is confidently hoped that consignments from England and other countries will soon follow. The number of foreign periodicals and magazines has been unhappily very considerably reduced. Before the war 8000 different specimens, representing all leading nations, were subscribed for; today it is only possible to take 1700.

The reading room of the State Library was visited last year by 237,000 persons. The following figures show to what extent books have been lent: In 1913-14, to 11,442 members in Berlin, the State Library lent 324,374 volumes; in 1914-15, 182,580 volumes were lent to 9098 persons; in 1915-16 to 5860 readers the number of books lent was 153,880; in 1916-17, to 12,560 persons, 268,410 volumes were lent, and in 1917-18 the number of borrowers was 13,400, and that of the books lent 282,820. The number of persons living at a distance from Berlin who borrowed books, and the number of volumes lent and forwarded by post, are about two-thirds of the number in Berlin. The great increase in the quantity of volumes lent during the last year is another sign of the prevailing scarcity of books, students especially being rarely able to purchase books for themselves.

While in the year 1800 books from the Royal Library were only lent to members of the reigning house, to ministers of state and generals of the army, and all other persons of lesser degree to apply for a special permit which was not always forthcoming, for a century and more every citizen who could prove his respectability has been entitled to the privileges of the library. It was made use of in 1917-18 by 1688 students, 650 high school teachers, 365 lawyers, 300 government and other officials, 105 pastors, 220 doctors, 270 clerks, 160 national school teachers, 230 officials in learned institutions, 430 merchants and farmers, 212 military persons, 250 public works and institutions, and 1585 women. After the war the numbers naturally increased and in 1920-21 the aggregate was 13,500.

The use made of the University Library was before the war very extensive; during the war it sank to one-third, and since the armistice quickly revived and has now almost attained its old level. Its volumes number 558,000. To assist in the purchase of new and requisite books, especially the expensive foreign works, the students have now to pay a small additional fee every term. The board of management has also expressed the wish that all former students of the university who may have written literary works will present a copy to the library, and this wish is being very generally complied with.

In 1901 the Berlin municipality founded a public free library which was opened five years later in the heart of the city. This grew and flourished and has become, with a stock of 250,000 volumes, the leading municipal library in Germany. There are now 29 branch free libraries, with about 260,000 books, 12 reading rooms for adults and six for children, possessing together 20,000 books. These institutions are scattered about the city and all enjoy great popularity. While the greater part of the support of the municipal libraries naturally comes from the city coffers, they have been fortunate in the matter of legacies and gifts at various times. Notwithstanding this, however, the people's libraries have also suffered considerably from the stress of the times, and many favorite periodicals have had to be dispensed with until better days.

A RAINY DAY RAMBLE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor. Rain was falling steadily as the Roamer yawned, rubbed his eyes, sat up in bed, and gazed out over an upland New Hampshire landscape. Chocolate-colored rivulets coursed down the road before the house. From a neighboring pasture came the jangle of cowbells. Now and again a calf bleated for companionship. A Ford, sadly in need of paint and with gaping holes in its top, chugged wheezy past.

The Roamer, dressed, donning a pair of hobnailed shoes and Fox puttees he had worn in more venturesome days, when hiking over the shattered landscape of France, and went down to breakfast. Porridge with thick cream—not the kind which comes from the spout of a separator for city consumption, but the kind our grandmothers used to skim from the top of pans of milk, which had been sitting all night on the cellar shelves—and griddle cakes spread with butter churned the previous morning, and maple syrup made in Mr. Weeks' sapsaw last spring, awaited him.

Breakfast over, the Roamer put on an old felt hat and a faded blue mackinaw, grasped a stout walking-stick, and called to Max, the airedale. With many yelps and much jumping up and down, together with countless circular motions of his tail, the dog indicated his willingness to go forth. Out into the storm they went together. At first their path lay through open fields. Color values of which the sunlight of the previous day had given no hint were displayed vividly. Here was a field in which a second crop of hay, ripe for the mowers, glowed purplish red. There a patch of winter wheat was a brilliant yellowish green. Countless tints, varying from pale green, like the wings of a Luna moth, to bluish gray, appeared in the lichen which clung to stone walls and century-old shade trees.

The wind blew the rain full in the face of dog and man. Max would rush down the road a hundred feet or more, stop, crouch a moment, with his eyes on the Roamer, and then scamper to him, leaving big, muddy foot-marks on the front of his mackinaw.

A little later they left the highway and plunged into a pine wood. Here the rain, as it filtered through the tree-tops, had moistened the fallen needles which covered the earth until the Roamer's hobnailed made no more sound than the foot-pads of a panther. The blended fragrance of pines and ferns permeated the air. Now and anon the call of a wood-thrush floated to their ears. From the distance came the rat-a-tat of a woodpecker. Once Max started up a partridge, which fluttered along the ground for a short distance, uttering piercing cries before, with a whirr of wings, it sailed off into the tree-tops. By this the Wanderer knew her nest was not far distant.

For an hour or more they tramped through the forest. Now they would find themselves in a glen where the Roamer had to follow the banks of a swollen brook hundreds of yards before coming to a fallen tree or a series of stones on which he could cross dry-shod. Again a steep bank, up which they had difficulty in clambering, would impede their progress. At times their way lay through thick underbrush, and often, as they struggled onward, dog and man were showered with water which had gathered on the leaves.

At length they came to a clearing. The close-cropped grass told them it was a pasture, but of horses or cattle they could see no sign. A mist was settling, and objects a few hundred yards away could be seen only as vague masses. It was not raining so hard as it had been earlier in the day, and the wind had subsided somewhat. "Why should a little rain be allowed to deter one from walking in the country?" mused the Roamer, as he left the spot. Instead of being disagreeable, a dash of rain in one's face fills him with a feeling akin to the joy of a conqueror.

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PALESTINE REPORT IS WELL RECEIVED

Government Paper Written by Sir H. Samuel Shows Progress Made and Policy Followed During His Holding of Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—It is seldom that a government paper offers such attractive reading as the very ably-written report on Palestine of Sir Herbert Samuel, the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief. Not only the 14,000,000 of Jewish people scattered throughout the world, but every Christian to whom the Holy Land holds a constant fascination will find its pages of absorbing interest.

Following the occupation of Palestine by General Allenby, a military administration was established. Under its efforts the life of the country, at a very low ebb in consequence of the exhaustion of war, began to revive. Both now and before the war the country was and is undeveloped and underpopulated. The entire population of Palestine, it is estimated, is less than 700,000, whereas the fact, that that of the Province of Galicia during the time of Christ, the method of agriculture is, on the table, very primitive. Under better conditions the religious and historical associations of Palestine should attract a far greater number of travelers than at present flow to its numerous shrines.

Variety in Soil

Small in size, Palestine offers the variety of soil and climate of a continent: hills, barren to the last degree of desolation, alternating with stretches of deep fertile soil. The water problem is one only of storage and distribution. There are as yet no harbors, seaborne commerce being loaded and unloaded in the open roadsteads of Jaffa and Haifa. The country, however, has the possibilities of a much greater development in the future.

The Jordan and the Yarmuk offer an abundance of water power, and the government is bringing into use ancient reservoirs known as the Pools of Solomon, situated eight miles outside the city, to supply Jerusalem with pure water. The jetty at Haifa has been considerably extended, and a telephone system has been installed. Contrary to the custom in more advanced countries, the display of outdoor advertisements has been prohibited throughout Palestine except at certain town stations allotted for the purpose of the municipalities.

Four-fifths of the population are Mohammedan, and 77,000 Christians. The Jews number 76,000, most of whom have entered the country since the persecutions in Russia 40 years ago. Attracted by the success of the Jewish agricultural settlements, and of the Jaffa orange trade, many expected a steady process of immigration. Some 10,000 immigrants, mostly Jews, did in fact arrive between September, 1920, and May of this year.

Decline of Movement

The British Government, impressed with the idealism of this movement, sought to encourage it. Sir Herbert Samuel recalls the declaration made by Mr. Balfour on behalf of the British Government in November, 1917: "His Majesty's Government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a National Home for the Jewish People, and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of the existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country." This pronouncement was received with enthusiasm by the Jewish people throughout the world.

Meanwhile a certain section of the native population became suspicious of the British policy. The wild stories were circulated and often believed. An organization was formed, with branches in many parts of the country, to combat the Zionist policy. The movement culminated in a serious outbreak in the streets of Jerusalem in April, 1920, when a number of Jews were killed and Jewish shops looted. On July 1, 1920, a civil administration was established.

Policy of Government

The policy of the government through the new administration contemplated the satisfaction of all the legitimate aims of the Jewish race throughout the world in relation to Palestine, combined with the full protection of the rights of the existing population. The report points out that if the growth of Jewish influence were accompanied by the neglect to promote Arab advancement, the moral influence of Zionism would be gravely impaired.

The long delay in the formal settlement of the international status of Palestine tended to further disturb the minds of the people, and internal difficulties within the Zionist organization in the United States prevented the rapid development of the Zionist movement. Notwithstanding these setbacks, several land purchases have been made, and much preparation made for future development.

Under the draft mandate, Hebrew has been recognized, with English and Arabic, as one of the official languages of the country. In October, 1920, an Advisory Council was formed, consisting of four Mohammedans, three Christians, three Jews and 10 members of the Administration.

The Ottoman law, to which the people are accustomed, is continued with certain amending rules.

Complete Liberty

The most complete liberty of religion prevails in Palestine. The Jewish community of Palestine possesses no recognized ecclesiastical organization.

tion. That community on the invitation of the government has now established an elective Rabbinical Council, under the presidency of a lay chief rabbi, but embodying a Jewish element. The Treaty of Balfour provides for the appointment of a Commission of Holy Places on which representatives of the principal faiths will find a place. The pro-Jerusalem Society, a voluntary organization, has undertaken the care of the town walls and ancient buildings in Jerusalem, and the government provides a grant for this service, adding pound to pound to the funds collected.

Amongst its most important duties the administration regards its trusteeship, on behalf of archaeologists and Biblical students of the world, of the antiquities of Palestine. Under the presidency of Professor Cardozo there has been constituted an advisory board with representatives from the chief archaeological bodies established at Jerusalem. "The existence and authority of this board," comments the report, "are a recognition of the international interest of archaeological work in Palestine."

A small group of Communists was formed amongst the immigrants and pre-war residents, but aroused almost universal hostility. Fifteen members of this group have been deported, and eight bound over to be of good behavior. Finally, it is stated, that the defense of Palestine is entrusted to a garrison of 5000 combatant troops at an annual cost to the British Exchequer of £2,500,000. Under what exceptional circumstances each combatant costs £500 per annum does not clearly appear. In addition a police force of 1300 men is maintained, and a new gendarmerie of 500 men is being formed.

REPORTS DISTURBING TO DAIL EIREANN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The atmosphere is positively charged with optimism in spite of the increasing activities of scare-and-war mongers who, happily, find their audiences growing rapidly smaller and smaller as time marches on. The numerous press speculations concerning the peace move have become so disconcerting to the members of the Dail Eireann Cabinet that they have found it necessary for the second time to warn the Irish people through their publicity department against accepting any information concerning the Dail except that published officially by them. The letter of warning says that English papers, which are widely quoted in Ireland, profess to be in possession of knowledge concerning the Dail and its decisions before it has had a chance of arriving at a decision. Such information, the letter says, "is merely guesswork," and "its most striking feature is its remoteness from the facts."

That Irish is to be the official language of the Dail was recently announced by Pearse Bessley, M. P., in a speech he made at the Waterford Annual Fells. He referred cheerfully to the good time coming, and the peace that was near, and said that under the new régime they would make Irishmen out of the sons of Spaniards or Englishmen, and even out of "the Orangemen of Carsonia"—a statement received with laughter. In the next generation, he said, Irish would be the spoken and written language of the whole country.

Mr. Hutchinson, general secretary of the Irish National Foresters, speaking on similar lines at a meeting in Dublin, said he hoped the darkest hour had passed and that the aspirations of the people were about to be realized.

Publicans in the Trough district of Cork have been ordered by the Irish Republican Army brigade in that neighborhood to close their bars at 10 o'clock every evening from Monday to Friday, at 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, and not to open them at all on Sunday except to bona fide travelers. Drunken persons are to be forbidden the premises at all times, and breaches of the order "will be severely dealt with."

It will, no doubt, come as a surprise to many people, not Irish, that there was opened recently in Cork, the stronghold of Sinn Féin, a new club for soldiers and sailors. Captain Roberts presided at the opening ceremony and many well-known military men and civilians were present. Sir Robert Colthurst, when he declared the club open, said that the public of Cork had responded most generously to the appeal for funds. Mr. Hennon, general secretary of the Irish Soldiers and Sailors Federation, said he was glad at the news of peace over the land, and bore testimony to the splendid way in which 250,000 Irishmen had volunteered to fight for freedom in the big war. He thought that was the greatest credit that any of the Allies' countries could claim. The former service men, he said, now claimed the redemption of the pledges made to them during the war, and in this they had the citizens of Cork at their back.

ABOLITION OF VISING FEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—By the abolition of the fee charged for visting passports within the Empire a source of annoyance to travelers has been removed. The British and dominion governments have now agreed to endorse all British passports held by British-born subjects and these papers will permit the holders to travel anywhere within the British Empire without the necessity of obtaining fresh visas. Passports issued before the new arrangement may be presented to a British consular or passport officer for Empire endorsement without charge.

GERMANY'S NEW TAXATION SCHEME

Present Drafts of Finance Ministry Met With Storm of Protest From Capital and Labor

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—The tacit understanding prevailing in most official and unofficial quarters in Germany gives to the Weimar Government, if able to weather a more than probable Upper Silesian storm, a length of life dependent entirely upon the reception of the new taxation plans of the Finance Ministry when put before the Reichstag at the beginning of the autumn session. Already laid before the Reichstag and the Economic Council and known in their main essentials to the majority of citizens through the columns of the press, the present drafts have met with a storm of protest from both sides, Capital and Labor.

The direct taxes are the bugbear of the one, the indirect of the other. To put the matter in a nutshell, Labor desires the burden of reparations and reconstruction to be laid upon the shoulders responsible for the present devastation of fundamental economic ideas as the aftermath of a lost war, while Capital sees in the crippling of its last resources the inevitable bankruptcy of a state whose finances are already shaken to their foundations.

Not Half the Havoc

Regarded in detail, the first items on the program affecting the small consumer to a certain degree will nevertheless not produce half the havoc in the average household as does one week's adverse exchange rate and its effect on imported goods. They run as follows:

1. A bill to amend the Sugar Tax Act, which increases the tax from 14 marks to 100 marks per 100 kilograms.
2. A bill to tax sweetstuffs.
3. A bill modifying and simplifying the spirits monopoly, increasing the present yield of 300 marks per hectolitre to (at least) 4000 marks.
4. A bill increasing various direct taxes: (a) a fourfold increase of present dues on illuminating media, (b) the match and mineral waters tax each to be doubled, (c) a fourfold increase of the beer tax, (d) abolition of the modifications of the tobacco tax, and an increasing of the present ones on the highest class tobaccos.
5. A bill increasing the various customs duties on dried fruits, bananas, dates, spices, tea, coffee, cocoa, and chocolate, together with several articles of consumption not yet specified but to be regarded as luxuries rather than essentials.

Bill No. 6, amending the Coal Tax Act, is more serious in its effects. It increases the present coal tax to 30 per cent of the value, though the Finance Minister may at the same time at his discretion make a temporary reduction of 25 per cent in individual cases. With the railway as chief consumer of coal in the country this tax lays an intolerably heavy burden on the already impoverished State.

Bills No. 7 and 8, raising wages and motor licenses. The tax on all motor-driven vehicles is to be increased apart from new municipal taxes coming into force everywhere for vehicles plying for hire.

Bill No. 9 affects the existing Stamp Duties Act in regard to insurance policies.

Tax on Sales

Bills No. 10, 11, and 12 amend the tax on sales (Umsatzsteuer), the Corporation Tax Act, and make new provision for taxing capital transactions. The tax on sales is to be doubled and exemption privileges or import and export restricted, with due regard paid in special cases to the exigencies of export trade. The tax in the case of companies working for a profit will amount to 30 per cent of the entire taxable income, and the stamp act, which hitherto was responsible for revenue gained from capital transactions, will be removed and special bills imposed. In particular a 7 per cent tax will be levied on joint stock companies, taxes on dividend-bearing securities, especially shares and, when economic conditions render it expedient, dealing in foreign bills will be taxed also.

The last three bills drafted contain the rocks upon which the Conservative People's Party, refuge of the retired business man and pensioned official, seem as determined to let the government founder as the finance magnates of the old and new rich in the Nationalist and Democratic parties respectively. Bill No. 13 relates to the dreaded property tax; the emergency levy on capital is to be adapted to the continuous depreciation of the mark and the present altered economic conditions. No. 14 taxes the increase of fortunes which do not exceed 100,000 marks; an increase not exceeding 25,000 marks will be exempt. The tax will amount to 1 per cent for the first 100,000 marks and reach a maximum of 10 per cent for increase over 6,000,000 marks.

The surrender of post-war increase of capital, in spite of the attendant objections of increased evasion of taxation, capital migration or reckless extravagance, is the subject of the last bill drafted, the fifteenth on the list. Fortunes up to 200,000 marks will be exempt from the surrender, also an

increase that does not exceed 100,000 marks. The tax will vary between 5 and 30 per cent.

Notwithstanding the steady depreciation of the mark, enormous profits have been created even when the fact has been taken into consideration that not the gold mark, but the paper mark is in question. To seize the profligate at last is the chief aim of the proposed reforms. With what success, the coming months will show.

BRITISH MINERS ARE STILL UNEMPLOYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The British coal trade has not long emerged from the great and disastrous stoppage due to decontrol brought about another trouble has overtaken it. This is of the nature of a great depression in trade. According to press reports over 20,000 miners are out of employment in the County of Durham alone, and this total is increasing daily. In many other coal fields also unemployment is increasing. Many collieries are either idle or working short time.

The chief reason for the slump is the relatively high price of British coal. Unless the product of the British mines can be marketed at a price which will enable it to meet the competition of foreign countries trade will still further decline. And this tendency will be the more marked in consequence of the reluctance which characterizes the British home industries in their purchases of coal.

It is doubtful if more than a score of blast furnaces have been re-lit in the whole country. Much of the steel now being produced is manufactured from foreign pig iron. Obviously prices of coal must be brought down to a level which will enable the iron and steel trade to produce economically. The opinion has been published that a stabilization of prices a little less than twice the pre-war level would provide a workable basis. It would seem that a joint effort in this direction by both owners and men would be helpful to the interests of both parties, and also to the prosperity of British trade in general. This will mean the abolition of a canny, a plentiful output of energy on the part of the miners, and the adoption of the most efficient methods on the part of the owners.

Meanwhile large stocks of coal are accumulating at the pit heads. In South Wales for instance, lower grade steam and bituminous coal are greatly in excess of demand. It is probable that in that area present stocks are as high as three-quarters of a million tons, and the available wagon capacity is entirely exhausted. This means a stoppage of the pits to allow of the clearing of stocks.

SOUTH AFRICAN BANK OFFICIALS IN PROTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal—The general council of the South African Society of Bank Officials met recently to protest against the interpretation of the Aiken-Lewis award, as represented by the schedules received from two offices in Cape Town and Pretoria. The schedules indicate how the men and women are to be graded and also other important points. Having studied these schedules the members of the executive drafted the following resolution:

"That this council, having considered the schedules of the grading award, hereby expresses its indignation at the interpretation of its provisions by the associated banks, and pledges itself, after exhausting all constitutional means, to take any step it considers necessary to enforce upon the associated banks the sense of their solemn obligations and to insure the equitable application on the intentions of the award."

Further terms of the solution embody a powerful protest against the policy of John Paul Gibson, general manager of the Standard Bank, and a resolve to promote a petition throughout the South African banking services for submission to the directors of that bank. A copy of it will be sent, it is understood, to the acting Prime Minister.

MEMORIAL BRIDGE DEDICATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Maine—Built as a memorial to Waldo County men who fell in the world war a concrete and steel bridge over the upper harbor was dedicated here on Saturday when Gov. Percival P. Baxter unveiled the tablet placed upon it. The bridge is an important link in the main highway between Portland and Bar Harbor. The structure cost \$400,000.

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CRUSADE AGAINST THE DRINK TRAFFIC

International Anti-Liquor Congress in Switzerland Reports a Big Drop in World Consumption Since Start of Campaign

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LAUSANNE, Switzerland—Last year the permanent international committee for anti-drink congresses fixed, at its Washington meeting, the next world session for the end of August, to be held at Lausanne. Its organization was rightly entrusted to Dr. Herod, director of the International Bureau for the Study of Intemperance, which has its seat here.

The congress, which has just come to a close, has been a decided success—partly owing to the number and importance of the delegates, and partly in consequence of the excellent opening speech of Mr. Schulthess, the present federal President. Mr. Schulthess emphasized the fact that the present anti-alcohol congress was the third held in Switzerland, the first since the great war. He added that this neutral country had doubtless been chosen this time, because of the far-reaching possibilities it afforded for bringing together representatives of well-nigh all former "enemy" nations and for thus promoting the prospects of renewed world-wide cooperation in advancing the great social and moral problems common to the whole of mankind. The speaker gave a succinct and fascinating sketch of the present development of anti-drink legislation during the war and after, stating the growing success of the movement in numerous countries as proved by a very appreciable decrease of the consumption of alcoholic drinks, or even by total prohibition. There was no doubt that strenuous and systematic efforts will be sure to cause Europe to imitate the fine example set by the United States and Canada. Norway has introduced prohibition already.

Dr. Holtecher of Karlsruhe, expatiating upon the unsatisfactory state of anti-drink statistics and proposed the creation of a reliable world bureau for the purpose of obtaining figures from everywhere. Mr. Addison of Rotterdam spoke about the virtues of local option, and fully proved his point not failing to explain the different kinds of local option extant. Other speakers adduced instructive examples of the handling and results of local option in Scotland, Denmark, Switzerland, and of the baleful influence of the drink habit.

A highly interesting discussion turned round the subject of the superstitious abuse of drinks for medical purposes. Dr. Bertholet of Lausanne and Dr. Holtecher of Karlsruhe proved irrefragably that alcohol, far from being useful as a remedy in any circumstances whatever, is always harmful. Mr. Hindheide, the Danish folk reformer, quoted astonishing statistics showing the beneficial effects, in Copenhagen, even of part prohibition. A whole day was devoted to reports on the results of total prohibition in the United States, Finland and Iceland, and the practical difficulties in the way of carrying the prohibition laws into effect. Mr. Dinwiddie of Washington denied the assertion of adversaries that the American federal prohibition law was a dupe or surprise. 33 of the 48 states having previously adopted prohibition.

Jean Metell of Paris strongly recommended the employment of the movies for combating the drink traffic and reported on what had already been done in this respect, while Dr. Strecker, president of the Hessian de-

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NEW BRITISH RAILWAY RATES TRIBUNAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—As a result of the passing of the Railway Bill in Great Britain the railway rates advisory committee, which was set up under the Transport Act, 1919, is about to give place to a new railway rates tribunal, an appeal to which will be the ordinary remedy of traders who have complaints to make against railway companies. The tribunal is to consist of three members who are to have a knowledge of the law, railways, and commercial affairs generally. They are to be whole-time officers, appointed for seven years. Assistance may be drawn from panels of railway, labor, public, and traders representatives. The first duties of the tribunal are to fix the new standard rates, fares, and charges, and to hear appeals on the adjustment of exceptional rates. Among its permanent functions are decisions as to the variation of the classification of goods, through rates, group rates; tolls over a railway; terminals and services at sidings; conditions of carriage; passengers' luggage, and disputes between companies on points of exchange for traffic.

The revenues of the companies are to be regulated by this tribunal to assure the aggregate net revenues of the year 1919 together with certain additions for capital raised later. In order that the interests of the public shall at the same time be protected, greater powers are entrusted to the Minister of Transport, who may require standardization of ways, plant, and equipment, and the cooperative working of engine shops, factories and other facilities. Restrictions are placed on further combinations of the companies or of allocation of traffic and pooling of receipts without his assent. These conditions are framed with a view to insuring economy and so as not to eliminate legitimate competition between the companies according to the districts served.

It is generally expected that the tribunal will render useful services to the public and the creation of a body of this character was strongly advocated in evidence tendered by traders' organizations before the rates advisory committee.

NEW MELBOURNE ARCHBISHOP
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria—The Rev. Harrington Clare Lees, M. A., has accepted the offer of the Anglican Archbishopric of Melbourne. Archbishop Lees has been vicar of Swansea, and of Christchurch, Beckenham. He was a member of a special mission appointed in 1906 for the "deepening of spiritual life in South Africa." He is an uncle of Bishop Cranwick of Gipsland, and last year was offered the Bishopric of Bendigo, in this State, which he declined. The new Archbishop has published many theological works and has taken much interest in educational movements among the workers.

CANADIAN LIBERALS' FREE TRADE STAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—F. F. Pardee, chief whip of the Liberal Party, speaking at Weston, near Toronto, denied emphatically that the Liberal Party stood for absolute free trade. He declared that it stood, as it had always stood, for a tariff for revenue. He censured the Meighen Government for having failed to revise the tariff as promised. The present Conservative administration had been guilty of "wasteful extravagance." He was afraid that at the next general election a division in the ranks of the Progressive forces might allow "a reactionary government to pip in and win out."

"The Liberal Party is not a free trade party," said Mr. Pardee. "The man today, whether he be Liberal, Labor man or Farmer who in all seriousness will declare that he is for absolute free trade is economically unsound. It will not be. It cannot be. I am told the farmer is the greatest fomenter of the free trade doctrine. The farmer is the last man who is ready for direct taxation, because that is what it means."

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SPAIN'S REJECTION OF LEAGUE REQUEST

Government's Refusal to Arbitrate Polish-German Dispute Was at First Approved, but Later Condemned by Public

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain—Now that Spain has definitely and finally decided not to undertake the task of reporter or chief arbitrator on behalf of the League of Nations in the Upper Silesia dispute on the ground, unofficially but quite clearly expressed, that she feared to give offense to either France or England, and perhaps incidentally Germany, as by her decision one way or the other she would almost necessarily, in her view, have done, she is overtaken by regrets, or at least a part of Spanish opinion is. It is considered that a chance has been lost of lifting Spain much higher than she is now in diplomatic importance, and newspapers that at first agreed with the Spanish refusal are now blaming the government for having done the wrong thing, as it is said Spanish governments always do in these matters. But the bulk of opinion is still on the side of the government.

The Foreign Minister, Gonzalez Hontoria, has made a statement in which he says that by the nomination of the Spanish Ambassador in Paris as reporter on behalf of the Council of the League of Nations in the question of Upper Silesia, an honor had been done to Spain, while at the same time a grave responsibility had been submitted to her. However, flattery of the selection of the Spanish representative might be to them, it was considered that Spain was too intimately attached to France and England to permit of her adopting a position against either in such a delicate matter by the preparation of a report the importance of which it would be useless to deny. After conferring at great length with Quinones de Leon, who had come to Madrid to place himself in contact with the new government, it had been decided that the representative of Spain must decline the honor that had been offered. In reaching this decision they had been influenced only by sentiments of friendship toward France and England, since they were persuaded that in this way their Ambassador would be able to discharge with greater freedom, the part of counselor which he would occupy in the discussions about to take place.

Refusal Anticipated

The Spanish refusal was anticipated, evidently, by a leading article in the "Espana" in which the case for refusal was frankly set forth. This paper said that from the beginning the fine perception of the people in political affairs enabled it to appreciate how honorable was the mission that had been entrusted to their representative by the Council of the League. The case was the most difficult pending in Europe, one which cast a shadow over the general situation, one in which the most diverse considerations were exercised and the most widely contrasted interests were opposed to each other, so that it was clear that the offer of Spain signified a confidence that was worthy of all gratitude.

"Yes," the article continued, "but Spanish public opinion, which followed these problems with attention and conscientiousness, knows perfectly well that along with the honor of the mission there is also the delicacy of it. It is true that when the matter is submitted to the League, not for arbitration in the sense of giving a verdict but for a recommendation as an authority implicitly recognized, it will be necessary for the Spanish representative to give his vote, but that function cannot be compared with the responsibility of being reporter, which presumes an initiative.

Conflicting Interests

"If the Upper Silesian question were merely one between Germany and Poland the situation would be less arduous, but it is a secret to nobody, much less now than before a speech recently made by Mr. Lloyd George, and the answer made to it through the French press by Mr. Briand, that the question is regarded in very different ways by France and Great Britain. The prolonged discussion that has taken place on the matter in the press, in the parliament, in the Supreme Council, and among the councils of experts without any agreement having been arrived at is a sufficiently eloquent sign of the complexity of the problem and how its phases are regarded one way on the Quai d'Orsay and another at the Foreign Office. It is then a matter of concern to us that there should be these divergences between two countries closely and intimately attached to our own and whose cordial and sincere approbation is most sincerely desired.

"Besides, the honorable designation was received by Spain at a time when all the members of her government, and especially the Foreign Minister, found themselves absorbed by affairs

Spanish Government should weigh and in Morocco. For all such reasons the measure of accepting of accepting the reportship, that has been offered to Quinones de Leon. Precedents existing as they do for declining such missions, and possessing such reasons for excusing ourselves from this one in the matter of Upper Silesia, it would be a very prudent step and even one of loyal friendship toward Great Britain and France to decline with many thanks the honorable responsibility that the Council of the League of Nations has thought fit to confer on the representative of Spain. That is not only our opinion, but it is very widely held, and therefore we submit it to the government."

When the decision was made known the paper just quoted naturally expressed its warm approval. So did most of the others. The "Accion," the organ of Mr. Maura, the Premier, considered that the close and friendly relations that Spain held with France on the one hand and with England on the other, and perhaps even more the question of Morocco, did not permit of Mr. de Leon accepting the mission that had been offered to him by the Council of the League.

"The Correspondencia Militar" considered that, the decision of Mr. Quinones de Leon was wise and loyal toward the Allies. It added that the task submitted to the Ambassador could not have been more delicate and difficult, and there was proof of that in the fact that the League could not find anyone else to whom to intrust it. The "Diario Universal," the organ of the Count de Romanones, also states the difficulties of the situation and expresses the certainty that, however, just the decisions of Mr. Quinones de Leon might have been, they could not have satisfied equally both the interested parties. It was to be presumed that the decision had been reached after a deep examination of the circumstances, and that it was final.

But the approval indirectly expressed in these comments on the part of the Romanones organ has since been reversed, and this paper leads the way in a statement of the view that Spain has missed a great opportunity. However, this view is only expressed after the final decision, and when presumably it is not possible for Spain to occupy the position to which she was invited.

PLEA FOR REDUCTION OF TAX ON NATIVES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

POTCHEFSTROOM, Transvaal—At the Transvaal Diocesan Native Congress, held recently under the presidency of the Bishop of Pretoria, at which 150 native ministers, lay delegates from all parts of the Transvaal, European mission and other clergy were present, the question relating to the imposition of the Transvaal provincial poll tax was discussed. One of the speakers, the Rev. A. M. Rakale from the Rand, complained against the amounts natives were called upon to pay in taxes in proportion to their income, arguing that out of the pittance which was left to the average native to feed and clothe his family the Provincial Council now took a further 10s. The following resolutions were adopted without dissent:

1. That this missionary and native conference of the diocese of Pretoria desires to express its deep sense of the injustice of the taxation of natives at the present time, and earnestly impresses upon the government the need of legislation to prevent the Provincial Council from taxing the natives;

2. That whereas the tax in the Transvaal is already 21 more than in any other Province in the Union, we request the government to ease the position of the natives of the Transvaal by reducing the hut tax by at least 10s.

SYRIA TO CONTINUE CENSORSHIP

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—In reply to Commandant Kenworthy, Sir Henry Wood says that the censorship is considered necessary still in Palestine for the present, at a time when the country is agitated by acute political problems, and a large part of the population uneducated and consequently easily carried away by propaganda conducive to the commission of deeds prejudicial to public security.



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NEWEST CLAIMANT FOR INDEPENDENCE

Northern Rhodesia Joins Ranks of Those Seeking Self-Determination Though Future Appears to Be With South Rhodesia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The petition of the white settlers of Northern Rhodesia to be allowed a share in the government of their territory has been endorsed by the imperial committee sitting on this and other questions affecting Rhodesia.

Heretofore the only direct representation which the settlers had on the administration of Northern Rhodesia was by means of the Advisory Council which was instituted in 1917. This body consists of five elected members, but has no legislative or executive authority. In the petition referred to it was pointed out that the three or four thousand white people who formed the European population of 25,000 territory, which comprises 28,000 square miles, were nearly all well educated and had been members of the professional classes or were actively engaged in agriculture or mining, and that the whole of this white community was well qualified to take part in the government of the country. Apart from the Advisory Council, with its very limited powers, this population is allowed no share whatever in any kind of government in the territory.

Income Tax Proposed

It is proposed to impose upon the people of Northern Rhodesia an income tax, but the Advisory Council was of opinion that the levy be deferred until an agreement be concluded between the council and the British South Africa Company on certain lines which had been put forward. The agreement mooted was to the effect that the expenditure and collection of moneys from the public of Northern Rhodesia shall be subject to the approval of, and be controlled by, the Advisory Council, and that no alteration shall be made in the law of the territory until such alteration shall have first received the approval of the council.

The petition ended up by praying that an inquiry might be held as to whether the public moneys of this territory were being properly expended; that the Advisory Council might be empowered to veto taxation and expenditure and alterations in the law, and that a further inquiry be directed as to who owned the land and minerals, and also that representatives nominated by the resident commissioner be appointed to control the collection and expenditure of all revenue contributed by the natives and to safeguard the interest of the natives. Before proceeding to consider the attitude of the imperial committee on the questions raised in the petition, it will be instructive to make a very brief survey of the country which has now joined the ranks of those seeking self-determination.

Following the Railway

The territory, as stated, is nearly 300,000 square miles in extent, and has a white population of between 3000 and 4000, while the natives number upwards of 1,000,000. From south to north through this country runs the railway line connecting Bulawayo and Cape Town with Elizabethville and the Belgian Congo. There is a small white settlement of 350 people round Port Jameson, but except for these the white population is gathered along the strip of railway. East and west are still without such communications, and owing to geographical factors, communications between Port Jameson and Livingstone take three or four weeks except by telegraph. On the east of the railway line, with the exception of Port Jameson, the

whole country is populated by natives, and to the west of the strip is Barotseland, which is, and will always remain, a native territory.

Although both Southern and Northern Rhodesia are under the British South Africa Company, these countries have never been administered, as a whole, although very recently Sir Drummond Chaplin, the administrator of Southern Rhodesia, was appointed to a similar position in regard to Northern Rhodesia. Up to 1911 even northwestern Rhodesia and northeastern Rhodesia were administered under different Orders-in-Council, but in that year the country was brought under one administration by the Northern Rhodesia Order-in-Council.

Subject to the powers reserved to the High Commissioner, who is also the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, the Administration is entirely in the hands of the British South Africa Company.

Deficits Shown

The financial returns of the territory consistently have shown deficits, and the revenue for the current year is estimated at £224,270 and the deficit balance at £147,728, while the three past years show the following deficits: 1918-19 £68,767; 1919-20 £130,472; 1920-21 estimated at £157,000. The company has met these deficits and the total on March 31, 1919, was over £1,250,000.

In June 1920, the Advisory Council passed a resolution urging that the whole question of ownership of the land and mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia be submitted without delay to the Judicial Committee of His Majesty's Privy Council. The company, on the other hand, while fully agreeing that an authoritative decision is necessary, do not consider that a reference to the Privy Council is required, and they urge that, in order to avoid long and expensive legal proceedings, their claims should be settled by agreement with the Crown.

On this point the committee supported the views of the Advisory Council and recorded their opinion that, owing to the obscurity and complexity of the question, a settlement was required which would finally bind all parties, and that such a settlement can, in the nature of the case, only be obtained through a legal decision which would not be open to challenge. In this connection it should be observed that the decision of the Judicial Committee in the Southern Rhodesian case did not cover Northern Rhodesia and it is quite uncertain whether, or how far, the basis laid down in that judgment can apply to the case of Northern Rhodesia.

Native Ownership

In regard to the claims of the company and of the Crown respectively to the unalienated lands, it is possible that, strictly speaking, these belong to a third party whose rights in this connection have not generally been considered—the lands may belong to the aboriginal inhabitants!

The Imperial Committee, in regard to the question of further constitutional development, were of opinion that the British South Africa Company should be asked at once to consider the creation of a Legislative Council on which the settlers would have adequate representation. In the circumstances of the territory, and especially in view of the large annual deficits, it would, of course, be necessary to maintain a standing official majority. The settlers should, however, be allowed to take an effective share in the work of legislation.

Concerning the future of the country generally the committee were of opinion that it was premature to make proposals pending the decision of the Privy Council which will make possible a clear view of the situation.

The ultimate political future of the territory will almost certainly be associated with that of Southern Rhodesia, but until that is settled it will be necessary for some temporary measures on the lines of the recommendation of the committee to be adopted.

A GENERAL COUNCIL FOR BRITISH LABOR

New Group May Comprise a Majority of Moderates Who Will Have Opinions and Not Be Afraid to Express Them

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—By the time these notes appear in print the parliament of Labor, the British Trades Union Congress, will be on a fair way to the reconstruction of its constitution and machinery on lines that were foreshadowed in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor close on three years ago.

The fifty-third annual congress meets at Cardiff, and will be chiefly remembered by historians as being the gathering when material expression was given to the aspirations of the advanced school, who clearly realize that the congress has in former years failed lamentably to rise to the needs of the industrial conflicts which appear to be inevitable in modern industry. The parliamentary committee in the old sense entirely disappears, and its place will be taken by a general council, but the change is not one of name only; old functions disappear while many new ones are introduced. Lobbying No Tolerated

It is with the latter that the student of trade unionism is chiefly concerned, for the disappearing function is merely omitted from the constitution; it has ever since the parliamentary Labor Party set its feet in the House of Commons. Such political questions as have exercised the attention and activities of organized Labor have lately been placed in the hands of Arthur Henderson and his colleagues; the old practice of "lobbying," for which the parliamentary committee was brought into being, and from which it derived its name, is no longer tolerated.

The Labor group has strength enough to stand on its own legs, carrying with it sufficient influence as to merit the consideration of not only individual and private members but Cabinet ministers upon any matter in which Labor is vitally concerned. While it is not practical to rob the congress entirely of its association with political affairs, the reconstruction confines the congress activities more or less to bestowing blessings upon Labor candidates who are pledged to the Labor Party program and constitution. Where no Labor candidate is being run in a constituency the general council will question candidates as to their views upon problems affecting Labor.

Composition of Council

As to the composition of the general council, the dominating policy has been to spread the representation over as wide an area as possible so as to embrace every phase of industrial activity, and a delicate and difficult problem has been handled with great care and judgment. Every trade union affiliated to the congress has been placed in one out of the 13 trade groups, and has the right to nominate its representative for a position in that group. Mining and quarrying have been allocated three representatives; railways, three; transport (other than railways), two; shipbuilding, one; engineering, foundry and vehicle building, three; iron and steel and minor metal trades, two; building, woodworking, and furnishing, two; printing and paper, one; cotton, two; textiles (other than cotton), one; leather, boot and shoe, one; glass, pottery, chemicals, food, brushmaking and distribution, one; agriculture, one; public employees, one; non-manual workers, one; general workers, four; women workers, two.

These are further grouped together so as to form six sub-committees, each with its own chairman, the duties of which will be to watch closely the interests of each trade within the groups and to cultivate the closest possible contact with federations or other bodies representing the same interests outside the general council. The sub-committee groupings follow rather closely that adopted by the trade unions in the past; for instance, the organizations embraced by the triple alliance, namely miners, railwaymen and transport workers, form one, while shipbuilding, engineering, iron and steel form another and so on throughout the whole field.

Aim Is Coordination

The object here is obviously to coordinate all industrial movements so as to promote common action among those trades more closely connected together and affected by a trade dispute. Although what is attempted here is to create machinery which will facilitate something in the nature of a general strike by associating a number of other trades, the scheme is not without its redeeming features, inasmuch as past experience shows that trades not directly affected exercise a restraining influence upon that primarily concerned. The triple alliance has shown this on several occasions, when two parties to the alliance have brought pressure to bear upon the third to abandon an obstinate position.

Running right through the new constitution there is plainly to be seen an effort to make the Trade Union Congress through its general council an organization with power to deal swiftly with an industrial crisis as it arises; to assume control of the industrial machine, usurping thereby the functions and prerogatives of the union executives. In a word, to create an organization that will make a general strike easier of accomplishment. There is nothing to gain by disguising that fact, although there is no need to be unduly alarmed, for there is sufficient conservatism in the trade unions to guarantee a fight before they surrender their prerogatives of declaring for a strike to an "outside body."

Conference Can Be Called

On the other hand, in regard to a question with which organized Labor as a whole is very deeply concerned, such as that in which it was felt that the government revealed an inclination to intervention in Russian affairs, the machinery will now be established for the summoning of a conference, and with power to take action; proceeding constitutionally on the lines taken unconsciously over a year ago by the unofficial "council of action," when, so it is claimed, the government was induced to keep its "hands off Russia." Indeed, it was the setting up of the council of action that gave the present scheme for the reorganization of the Trade Union Congress its greatest impetus.

Many of the older school of trade unionists will disappear from holding office, but among the fresh aspirants there are none that could truly be described as extremists. Looking over the most likely candidates to gain election, the result will be a strong majority of moderate men, who have their own opinions and, what is more important, are not afraid to express them. The great weakness of the old parliamentary committee was its inability to do anything—either to forward itself with a sane and reasonable program, or to keep the irresponsible elements in check. If one's judgment mistakes not, the new general council will not lack greatly in either of these essentials.

AWARD OF THE IRISH RAILWAY TRIBUNAL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The Irish railway tribunal which was appointed recently under the chairmanship of W. Carrigan, K. C., has issued its award on the various questions to be solved during the passing of the Irish railways from under British control. The tribunal, consisting of five representatives of the railway companies and five of their employees, had before it two questions: Whether the standardization of wages and conditions of service should be adopted, and whether an eight-hour working day should be maintained on Irish railways.

The finding of the tribunal recommended the standardization of wages, but stipulated that the various Irish railways should be classified in such way as to insure to each class like rates of wages and conditions of service throughout the country. The tribunal also found that an eight-hour day could not be maintained on all the Irish railways "consistently with the solvency of these undertakings or their restoration to pre-war control efficiency," and a schedule of lines unsuited to the eight-hour limit for all employees includes almost every branch line in Ireland.

The representatives of the railways explained that their position of virtual bankruptcy was entirely due to bad management of the government, which took them over when paying good dividends, and proceeded to raise the wages beyond "all economic bounds" with the result that decontrol left the companies to choose between reducing wages or closing down altogether. In proof of this it was stated that salaries and wages had risen from £1,500,000 in 1913 to nearly £6,000,000 in 1920. In other words, expenditure had increased by 225 per cent, while receipts were only 95 per cent. The £3,000,000 subsidy now granted by the government was only sufficient to save the companies from absolute ruin at the moment.

Mr. Thomas, who represented the men, said that although freight and passenger rates had been increased, the Irish railways could not be operated under present conditions without a heavy loss. These rates could not well bear any further increase and some consideration was also due to the unfortunate shareholders, who were nearly all people of moderate means. It was, therefore, incumbent upon the companies to reduce their working expenses in order to pay their way, and the extension of hours for work would help considerably toward that end. Seeing that at a conference of employers and workers such a course was recommended, there is reason to hope that all parties will work together loyally until the railways are once again in a prosperous condition.

NEW CALIFORNIA RAIL LINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, California—There are possibilities of another transcontinental railroad for Santa Barbara County, owing to the fact that the Western Pacific Company has applied to the state railroad commission for permission to spend \$5,000,000 in construction of new lines in California, and the issuance of \$3,000,000 worth of 6 per cent bonds. While one of the main extensions will be in the San Joaquin Valley, it is believed that the railroad corporation will continue on across the mountains to the coast. Such a line would parallel the Southern Pacific a portion of the distance, but would also give Lompoc and Santa Maria direct railroad facilities for the first time.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

How Needles Are Made

Have you ever wondered what we should do if there were no such things as needles? And have you ever wondered how such smooth, shiny, perfectly-made little instruments are manufactured? A great deal of time and thought goes to the making of one needle, and a great many different machines are used, and a great many different hands are kept busy in making it.

Away back in prehistoric times needles were used, but they were very different from the needles that we use now. They were made of sharp thorns. Sometimes a splinter of wood or bone was used instead. Sometimes a sharp, slender splinter of stone. These needles had no eyes. They were used to pierce holes in the edges of the material, and the thread that was to fasten it was used to lace it together, by hand. Then a discovery was made: an eye was punched or bored in the needle, and the punching of the hole and the lacing of the thread was done in one operation—a great saving of time. Many bronze needles have been found in prehistoric dwellings. In Egypt some of them measured eight inches long! But there must have been finer ones, for how could the Egyptians have done some of their exquisite work unless there were?

Delicate embroidery was done in the Middle Ages, so needles were used then. We know that they were made in Nuremberg in the fourteenth century, and introduced into England in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

The making of needles is a long and delicate process. The manufacturer buys the wire in large bundles, each bundle contains several coils. The coils are first cut in "two needle lengths" by a guillotine shearing machine, which cuts the wires quickly. The needles, which are now called "blanks," are taken from the machine, slightly bent. The next process is to straighten them. They are enclosed in two strong iron rings which are heated red hot in a furnace, then allowed to cool gradually. Then they are placed on an iron plate and rubbed back and forth with a "smooth file." This consists either of one strong broad, curved iron bar which is introduced between the two rings, or of three narrow bars joined at the ends, into the intervals of which the rings fit. The blanks are next pointed at both ends, which is formerly done on a grindstone, by hand. The blanks were withdrawn, one following another, from a "holder," by a pulley, revolving at right angles to the grindstone and held to the face of the pulley by an India rubber band. Between the pulley and the grindstone the blanks revolved on the axis and became pointed at one end, and the process is repeated for the other end. The wire blanks are then fed automatically into another machine which punches the eyes. The needles are now strung upon two fine wires, the rough parts are filed off and the double needles are divided by being carefully bent to and fro. Each row, still strung on its wire, is grasped by its points in a sort of vise, and the heads are laid upon a raised plate of metal and filed into shape. Perhaps you think that that is all? Oh, no! The needles are in shape now, but they have not yet been "tempered," and that is a very important part in the making of a steel instrument.

The needles are now heated red hot in a furnace, and then cooled suddenly in cold oil, which makes them exceedingly brittle. They are next tempered by being placed in a slow heat, during which process they are stirred about with a shovel, until a "blue oxide" forms upon them. Then they are removed and allowed to cool gradually. Each needle is now examined by being rolled by the finger on a smooth steel slab, and any that do not "roll truly" are thrown out. In bundles of about 50,000 they are now washed and scoured with soap, so as to remove any of the oil that may cling to them. The eyes are then "blued" and polished.

One way of polishing them is done by threading the eyes loosely on wires carried by standards fixed to a tray which moves quickly to and fro. In about an hour, with the use of a little oil and emery, the swinging of the needles on the wire smooths their eyes so that the edge is smooth and will not cut the thread. But the eyes of the best needles are polished by hand with fine emery and flax threads. The heads are next ground and the points "set" by hand on a fine-grained stone. The rest of the needle is then polished by machinery. The needles, in rows of one deep, are slipped between rollers of leather, with "holding rollers" above them. These rollers revolve in several different motions, which gives the needles a high polish.

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Gathering Seeds in the Flower Garden

Did you ever gather flower seeds in the garden so that you would have some all ready to plant when spring came again? Of course you must all be careful not to step on plants or pull them up or tear off nice blossoms or break off branches.

But if you want to get the nicest seeds you want to pick them off the biggest stalks of the plant, the main stalks, and be sure to gather those that are ripe.

Sweet-pea seeds grow in a little pod and you will know when they are ripe because the pod will be brown and dry. After you have gathered these pods, you can have a race with some of your playmates shelling these pods, just as you would shell peas for the table.

Nasturtium seeds grow in a little

cluster on the ends of the flower stems and they can be gathered when they are green provided they are big and firm. They will dry and ripen in the house.

Red and pink and white poppy seeds grow in a pod that looks like a cup with a cover on it. When this little cup is brown and dry, the seeds are ripe. But they are very, very tiny seeds just like grains of sugar or spice. Very carefully lay these pods in a flat dish or pan and then tear off the top cover of the pods and the seeds will sift out as quickly as you like.

Yellow poppies grow in long pods that will snap open almost as soon as you touch them. It is great fun to gather these seeds, for they pop themselves right out of the pods when they are dry.

Maybe you have other flowers in your garden beside these flowers and they may have different-shaped seeds. But you can hunt and find out where and how they grow.

You can put your seeds in little envelopes or tiny paper bags and write the name and color of the flowers on each envelope. If you want all one color in a bag be sure not to mix your seeds or if you want all colors together you can mix them, and then when you plant the seeds next spring you will have flowers of all colors for your flower garden.

Leo, the Dog Who Liked to Ride

Leo was a big shepherd dog. He was black and had a lovely white vest and white paws and he loved to play with the boys and girls.

One wintry day when the earth was covered with a nice blanket of white snow, the boys and girls decided to coast on their sleds.

Leo stood by and watched them climb on their sleds, go racing down the hill and then come back to slide again. He jumped about and barked and ran after them and they thought he liked to watch them. But do you know what he really wanted to do?

He wanted to slide too and he wagged his tail and looked at them with his big brown eyes, asking as plain as a little dog can, for a ride.

Finally one of the boys said, "I think Leo wants to ride with us. Come on, Leo!"

Leo jumped as quick as a flash and sat in front of the boy who had invited him to ride on his sled. Leo braced himself tight, and down the hill Leo and the boy went.

When they reached the bottom of the hill, what do you think Leo did then? He took hold of the rope of the sled and pulled the sled up the hill. The boys and girls patted him and praised him for being such a helpful dog, and one of the girls said: "I believe Leo would like to ride by himself. Let's see if he can coast alone."

Sure enough, Leo seated himself in the middle of the sled, the boys put the rope in his mouth for him to guide himself, and pushed the sled and away he went!

Back again he came with the sled and teased for another ride. So after that, the boys and girls always let Leo have a sled of his own, and he would coast with the boys and girls. Wasn't he a nice playmate!

Paper Caps

"We ought to have some fancy caps to wear," Ethel was saying. Ethel, Caroline and Bernice had been appointed as a committee to plan a parade that was to be given before the circus performance that afternoon. They had a lot of boys and girls who were to take part with their bicycles, wheelbarrows, wagons; their pet dogs, rabbits, birds, cats, and the like. Bert Elkins was to lead—riding his Shetland pony. Three

others were to form the band—a band that could play "Yankee Doodle."

"Yes, caps would look so pretty," agreed Bernice. "But how do you make them?"

"We'll have to experiment," said Ethel.

A piece of wrapping paper, scissors and paste were procured by Caroline, for you see it was at Caroline's house where all the planning was taking place.

"I'll try to make a small one first," continued Ethel, as she measured and cut a six-inch square and folded it on one of its diagonals. Opening it, she cut along the crease. Then she pasted

the edges together, excepting where she had cut. The little cone-shaped hat that appeared forth exclamations from the girls: "Oh, isn't it pretty!" exclaimed Caroline; and, "Let's make some larger ones that will fit our heads," cried Bernice.

Caroline's mother proposed that the girls place feathers in the sides of their caps. With this addition they looked very festive, as you can see in the diagram.

Just at twilight we saw first one long dusky object and then another moving slowly past the door. In a few moments these were joined by others until there was a whole flock of—no, not geese or animals—

You see it is not a road that passes our veranda but a big, broad river and so these objects were logs, runaway logs, too. They are not supposed to float along the shore just anyway but have fenced places like cattle in the fields. Their fences are long, square logs fastened together by big chains, called booms, making narrow channels out in the middle of the river, sometimes for miles.

Now, this is what had happened. The big wind and tossing waves had unfastened one of these big chains and these venturesome logs had run away through the gap to see what the big waters outside were like. As they pushed and crowded along the shore they were just like so many children having a game.

I watched one very straight old spruce log as he floated close to the big rock and it seemed as if he were having an adventure and enjoying it. I remembered seeing hundreds of these spruces back in the forest, some small ones, some big black giants like this must have been. Then there came the time when he must do his part of the work in the world and so horses pulled him to the river and he floated away with millions of other logs to the mills where they make the paper for the books and newspapers.

Next morning he had another adventure, for when Grille awoke him he immediately claimed him as her special horse. What fun she and her playmates had astride his broad back, floating up and down, with Mr. Log-horse always ready to do their bidding.

When the lumbermen came the next day with their long pole poles to drive the runaways back into their places, Grille begged so hard for her playmate that the jolly, good-natured men left the big spruce till next time. What a jolly two weeks he must have had till the lumbermen came again, and then away he went.



When cubs have no one else to play with they will have a bit of sport all by themselves

About Black Bears

Black bears are really very jolly fellows, and if you should meet one in the mountains or forests of the western part of the United States, like as you could have good, friendly fun with him, especially if he was a cub. When cubs have no one else to play with they will have a bit of sport all by themselves.

Enos E. Mills, who has told all about the black bears, describes how a little black bear had had a coasting party in winter time. Coming to a steep place where sliding was good, this cub slid right to the bottom. But he did not sit down and slide as a grizzly bear would do, for he was a kind of a bear boy! Boys have most fun sliding when they lie flat on a sled and go sailing along. And that is just what the little black bear did. He jumped flat onto the snow on his stomach, and coasted all the way down hill. It must have been a funny sight, to see this ball of black fur slipping along through the snow. And he must have gone pretty fast, for the hill was steep. He probably kept his head up, just as any boy would do, for if he had not the flying snow would have filled his eyes and mouth and nose.

Another time a little black bear was near some trees on a mountain and pine cones were being blown out of the branches by a high wind. As they fell to the ground, this mischievous cub would jump into the air and strike at them, just as any boy would do if he were out in the wilds like these, with the wind blowing, and the air fine and fresh, with the smell of the pine woods in it.

They just go dancing up and down, with such a funny, tickling sound, and cut the funniest kicking air, and really anything you choose. You say, "Please make a bear for me." And they reply, "Just wait and see. The bear that we can make for you! There's nothing that we'd rather do!"

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Scissors Are Such Funny Things

Scissors are such funny things, like pencils or a pen; They'll cut a dress, if they're true, That's one most useful thing they do, But when they've cut the dress, oh then,

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It really was a lovely sight. There was a cool winding river on one side of the road in which boys and girls were bathing, and on the other side long stretches of fields all divided up neatly into strips with corn and cabbage, potatoes and very tidy woods of pine trees.

"That's where the holiday trees come from," said Auntie Katarina. "The farmers cut off the tops and sell them for these little trees and they use the other part of the wood for building."

Every one came out of their homes to look at the great big car as she whirled along. At each small "house," which is the Czech name for "guest-house," or inn, men came and waved their hands and tiny little girls with brown faces, legs and arms, hurriedly "shooed" great big geese into fields or safe corners away from the rushing car.

Jimmy laughed as they shook their little sticks at the strangers.

Once they came to a river where a wide ferryboat took them over, car and all to the other side. The boat was kept straight by a long wire rope attached to another wire overhead which crossed the river, but it was guided as well by a man who used his shoulder to push the pole into the water and a woman helped to fasten the ferryboat and get them ashore.

There were such lots of these women on the road conveying home firewood and fodder for their cattle in funny square baskets on their backs. Gradually the car climbed up and up steep roads with high gray rocks on one side and on the other; down below lay a green valley through which the river ran by comely-looking cottages with red roofs. Then they began to go down, and after coming sharply round a curve of the rocks by a lake they arrived at a small village built on a hill.

"We are almost there," said Aunt Katarina. "In two minutes you will see the castle."

The car climbed up a narrow stony street with a small stream running through it over which tiny bridges led from the road to each cottage door and suddenly, on a hill of pine and chestnut, uprose the wonderful white castle with its towers and turrets!

"Oh, Auntie," exclaimed Jimmy, "it is just like the story-book pictures, I do like it! Was it built very long ago?"

"Yes, dear," said Auntie, "it was built in 1348 by Charles IV, a famous King of Bohemia, who wanted a good place to keep all the crown jewels and important papers and other things quite safe. It has been burnt in one or two places but clever people have made it all right again."

They all went up to the big hall where the knights of King Charles used to keep their armor and Jimmy was very much interested in the strange wooden cupboards with the arms of each knight painted on the doors.

They visited the well from which the castle got all its supply. It was about 300 feet down to the surface of the water and a great big wheel which had to be pushed by men was used for drawing up the bucket. There were many, many interesting things to see, but the part Jimmy liked best was the little blue chapel where King Charles used to spend days all by himself. It had a lamp hanging from the ceiling, made of metal and precious stones, and

made of metal and precious stones, and

made of metal and precious stones, and

made of metal and precious stones, and

a little opening in the stone wall close to the floor through which food and important letters used to be given to King Charles when he was alone. The little peep through the narrow windows at the beautiful country around made it all seem more medieval and romantic and when they got home that night Jimmy told his Auntie that he never would forget the wonderful trip.

The Crossing

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor In London town the other day I chanced to take a walk.

Hand-in-hand with Dickie 'cos we had to have a talk. And then a lovely park we spied Across the street the other side, But oh! the streets were big and wide In London town the other day where'er we tried to walk.

Great autos thundered flashing by upon their shining wheels And strings of drays and horses treading on each other's heels. At first we knew not what to do, I said to Dick "I can't, can you?" "There seems no room for us!" "Hoo-hoo."

An auto mocked us, flashing by upon its shining wheels.

We stood there waiting, then we saw a policeman big and tall. I said, "Please, Mr. Policeman, could we cross the road at all?" Would you believe?—he waved his hand

And brought the traffic to a stand While we walked over slow and grand— They're the finest things in London, the policemen big and tall!

Autumn in Georgia

A walk in the autumn country of Georgia is very delightful. You know that Indian summer, or what we term Indian summer, lasts through September, October, November, December

and sometimes into January, in Georgia. The same warm, soft haze which people living in the northern states are accustomed to see for the few days of October, lasts into the winter, in this State. And, what is more, the colors remain on the trees in all their autumn glory, so bright that one thinks that it is still October. The air is very balmy and calm and the magnolia trees gleam with their usual summer green through the masses of foliage and the lovely autumn sunlight. Oh, it is a beautiful place to pass the autumn. The persimmons are ripe and bright berries are on the bushes and the long roads wind out beside the wild grapes and among the hills and fields. Here and there are little cabins and here and there is some empty, abandoned house, and perhaps, in our walk, we shall pass workers in the fields, plowing. Over all is a balmy air which makes us quite willing to walk slowly and enjoy everything we see.

We pick the grapes, as we pass them, and lay them in our little basket and we stop and photograph the Negro plowing in the field. He does not use us. Beyond him are lovely hills and more fields, as far as we can see. Does he ever stop to look at the beautiful hills and the woods with all their bright leaves? Perhaps he lives in the little cabin, yonder, where the woman is gathering sticks and putting them under the big kettle. She is going to wash some clothes and is building a big fire under the kettle in the yard. Her head is tied up in a big white bandanna and she is looking up herself, as she works. She looks up at us, as we pass, and we say:

"Good morning, Auntie!" And she says, "Good morning" to us. She rarely sees people from the village, as this is a quiet road. So, she looks at us very curiously. We would not think of going by without speaking to her, even though we do not know her. Some day, if we are ever along this road again, we will stop and talk to her. I am sure that she would like us to stop. Think what beautiful country she sees, all the time! Think of always being able to look out at these wonderful hills, when the autumn haze is on them, and to see the wide fields and hear the wagons passing on the distant road!

We think there is something very peaceful in hearing the sound of wagon wheels on a far-away road. The sound comes delicately to us across the fields. Some one is coming home from town, driving his mule cart. Perhaps, he took produce to town and now is just returning along the silent road. His wagon jogs along, through the dust. He does not know that we hear him, though we cannot see him.

Tonight, "Auntie" will cook her supper on a "furnace." A little time before supper, she will set a pall of charcoal outside her cabin door and light it. She will let it blaze up and settle down to a good bed of coals. Then she will take it inside and cook her supper over it. All over the country-side will be the little "furnaces," like fireflies in the dark.

It is time to go home, now, so we will turn back along the beautiful, winding road to town.

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Beach Parties

Hurrah for Saturday afternoon and another beach party! The sun shines brightly and the waves are dancing merrily between the scattered logs and along the boom. Folks arrive about 3 o'clock, dressed for fun rather than effect, and stow away their baskets. Most of the men and boys are in white duck or flannel. These immediately repair to the field beside the swamp and lose themselves in ye olden game of cricket. Some of the men are veteran players and handle their bats as to the manner born, while others again scarcely know the round side from the flat and strike the ground oftener than they do the ball. No matter. Every one is out for a good time, and amid shouts and laughter the wickets go down or the well-smitten ball flies over the trees and is lost for a time in the swamp. When both sides have had their innings and the scores are tallied up, there is a race back to the cottage beside the river to see who will be the first into his bathing suit. Then what a diving and splashing and leaping and yelling ensue! The spectators enjoy the performance as much as the performers, especially when the battle of the boom commences and people are tumbled off as quickly as tins.

FEDERAL BILL FOR EDUCATION IS URGED

Field Secretary for National Education Association Says Americanism Rests on Education in Plea for Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"Americanism is education," and education is the making of good citizens to uphold the federal government, declared Hugh S. Magill, field secretary of the National Education Association, in a plea for a department of education with a secretary in the President's Cabinet, and aid to the states for education, at a joint meeting of organizations supporting the measure at the Twentieth Century Club. He expressed confidence that the wide support of national associations and the enormous appeal which the measure has made will carry the bill into law and achieve a fundamental solution of the much-talked-of problem of Americanism.

Citing a new and practical instance of a situation the Towner-Sterling bill seeks to remedy, Mr. Magill said that the question arose at the unemployment conference in Washington, "Who are the unemployed?" Statistics were obtained, so far as was possible, and from them deductions and estimates were made. The conclusion was reached that approximately 80 per cent of the unemployed in the United States, variously estimated between \$300,000 and \$500,000, are illiterate. Against illiteracy, Mr. Magill pointed out, the educational aims of the Towner-Sterling bill are particularly directed.

Present Situation

Taking up the existing situation, the speaker pointed out that the measure, only slightly changed from the form of the Smith-Towner Bill of the last session, has been reintroduced into the House and Senate and referred to the committees on education. Set off against the provisions of the bill is the proposition for the creation of a department of public welfare, under which the educational activities would be relegated to a subordinate position. In the present status in the Department of the Interior, the Towner-Sterling bill has the support of many national organizations including the American Federation of Labor, the National Education Association, the National League of Women Voters, the American Library Association and others. The alternative measure finds its chief proponent in the President's physician.

"Primarily," said Mr. Magill, presenting the reason for the measure, "the argument for a department of education is the need for an adequate and comprehensive plan of cooperation between the national government and the states in the promotion of public education. The conduct of public education is a state function, each state being first responsible for the maintenance of its schools. But the primary purpose of education from the point of view of both state and nation is good citizenship. The Republic depends upon a sound citizenship since a government of the people can be no stronger than the composite citizenship of which it is composed."

National Interests

"The privileges and responsibilities of American citizenship are not affected by state boundaries. What ever tends to elevate and strengthen the citizenship of any state promotes the welfare of the entire country. To neglect these measures is to endanger the whole structure. It is, therefore, the imperative duty of the federal government to encourage and promote education in all the states to the end that every American child shall have an opportunity for the fullest development of which he is capable, thereby conserving and developing the human resources of the nation."

It was pointed out that the present measure differs little from the original, providing for a department of education and aid under specific conditions. In answer to the plea of economy it was urged that the bill does not require appropriation but sets a limit on the amount. In answering the assertion that the measure provides federal control of education, Section 13 of the present measure was cited.

Provision Is Cited

The section states, "That all the educational facilities encouraged by the provisions of this act and accepted

by a state shall be organized exclusively by the legally constituted state and local educational authorities of said state, and the secretary of education shall exercise no authority in relation thereto; and his act shall not be construed to imply federal control of education within the states, nor to impair the freedom of the states in the conduct and management of their school systems."

Supporters of the bill also point to a statement made by President Harding in October, 1920, when he said: "The federal government has established the precedent of promoting education. It has made liberal grants of land and money for the establishment and support of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts, and in more recent years has made appropriations for vocational education and household arts. Without interfering in any way with the control and management of the public education by the states, the federal government should extend aid to the states for the promotion of physical education, the Americanization of the foreign born, the eradication of illiteracy, the better training of teachers, and for promoting free educational opportunities for all the children of all the people."

ATTACK ON STEEL CORPORATION MADE

Mr. Untermyer, Quoting Interchurch Strike Report, Calls Company the Greatest Enemy to Industrial Cooperation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SYRACUSE, New York.—That the United States Steel Corporation is "the greatest enemy to our industrial life and peace," was charged by Samuel Untermyer, counsel to the Lockwood Investigating Committee, addressing the New York State Association of Real Estate Boards, at the opening of a state-wide campaign to carry his fight for housing legislation directly to the people.

Mr. Untermyer said that the housing situation was growing worse, that while the increase in apartments in New York City in the nine years before the war amounted to 137,349, in the past three and one-half years the increase had been only 823. He urged the realty men to support the legislation to be proposed by the Lockwood Committee and added that the object lesson of 500 or 1000 prominent law-breakers in prison would be only thing that would bring business back to an honest basis.

Mr. Untermyer said further that it was not Labor that had raised the cost of living. Profiteers and criminal corporations, he said, had compelled the laboring man to ask for more in order to secure the living wage he needed.

The report of the Interchurch World Movement on the steel strike bowed, according to Mr. Untermyer, that sooner or later the United States Steel Corporation would have to be brought to a severe reckoning before industrial peace would prevail.

"The greatest enemy to our industrial life and peace, based upon a friendly understanding between Capital and Labor, is, in my opinion, the United States Steel Corporation, which, under the pretext of the open shop, has for many years been concentrating its vast power in the carrying on of a vast campaign of espionage and oppression, aimed at the destruction of all organized Labor," he said. "What an impertinence for a combination, in itself illegal, to say that while it may maintain its corporate existence, no combination of its workmen with others for protection against its autocratic power shall be recognized! The mere fact that such a condition is tolerated is in itself a grave indictment of our form of government."

Mr. Untermyer urged that a tariff for protection other than for revenue be imposed in order that American workmen might compete with European labor. In Europe a family can live on 30 cents a day, American money, he said.

EMPLOYMENT IMPROVES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Coincidental with the appointment of a committee of citizens to coordinate the work in relieving the unemployment situation, the special weekly report issued by Gov. Channing H. Cox notes a decided improvement in the general conditions and a decrease in the amount of surplus Labor.

BONDS MISSING FROM COOPERATIVE

Agents Take Possession of All Property of Chicago Society but Government Securities Have Not Yet Been Returned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Armed with a receivership order described by different attorneys as "amazingly detailed and comprehensive," and accompanied by a United States marshal, agents of the Central Trust Company took possession on Saturday of all properties, finances, enterprises and legal affairs of the Cooperative Society of America.

This order, issued by Judge E. A. Evans of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting in the District Court, in an involuntary bankruptcy proceeding, the day following his appointment of the receiver, included by name the City State Bank and the Peoples Life Insurance Company, two institutions which Harrison Parker, chief trustee, had vehemently insisted could not be touched.

Various confusing figures have been advanced from different sources as to the amount of money involved. Salesmen recently were told that they were aiming to sell the \$32,000,000 worth of subscriptions for beneficial interests. Harrison Parker at the hearings declared less than \$3,000,000 had been paid in full, and that he did not know how much had been partially paid. Attacking attorneys declared \$9,000,000 had been collected. In a trial balance sheet given by Mr. Parker to the Postoffice Department, the liabilities and assets were listed at \$19,000,000. At the receivership hearing the assets were declared to be \$7,000,000, the liabilities \$3,000,000. Other estimates have put the liabilities at \$11,000,000 and \$13,000,000 and assets within the jurisdiction of the court at \$100,000.

Bonds Disappearance

Attacking attorneys allege hundreds of thousands of dollars have been squandered in reckless stock sales promotions. They resumed hearings before C. B. Morrison, federal master in chancery, at the offices of the society Saturday morning. D. K. Tene examined Gustave Kopp, president of the Great Western Securities Company, the alleged stock-selling "dummy," as to the whereabouts of \$2,600,000 worth of Liberty Bonds reported to have vanished.

These bonds were given to Mr. Parker several months ago, testified Mr. Kopp, who took them away in a steel chest. Mr. Parker did not attend the hearing.

The Central Trust Company, in the receivership order, was directed to find and seize these bonds. They were paid into the society in exchange for beneficial interests by people who moved them during the war and did not have ready cash to pay.

Subpoenas have been issued for C. C. Higgins, the financier, who is declared to have loaned \$600,000 to the society and who took as collateral \$1,500,000 of the securities of the society—investments in other enterprises which were to supply the grocery stores with their products—the three trustees, Mr. Parker, John Coe, and N. A. Hawkenson and others, to appear before F. L. Weam, referee in bankruptcy, to give testimony regarding affairs of the society.

Two other investigations have been under way here, one by the Post Office Department, to learn if the society has been using the mails to defraud, and one by the United States District Attorney's office, which is considering securing the indictment of the three trustees by the federal grand jury.

FARE INCREASE IS DENIED

TRENTON, New Jersey.—The State Board of Public Utility Commissioners has denied a fare rate of 10 cents a zone to the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Traction Company. The company was founded by Tom Johnson, who was Mayor of Cleveland, and is known as the Johnson Line, operating between Trenton, Lawrenceville

and Princeton in New Jersey, and a number of Pennsylvania points adjacent to the Delaware River opposite and north of this city. The company already has been granted a 10-cent fare for zones between Pennsylvania points.

OCEAN RATE ON COTTON REDUCED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Announcing that the American merchant marine was prepared to fight for cargoes of Egyptian cotton on a fair competitive basis, the Shipping Board has put into effect rates between the United States and Alexandria 10a. below those offered by the British Shipping Conference, which has hitherto controlled the business.

Posting of the reduced rates followed the breaking off of negotiations which have been in progress for months between representatives of the board and of the British lines. In a formal statement explaining its action, the board declared the compromise offered by the British was unacceptable because it awarded only 50 per cent of the "savings" from Alexandria and made no reference to any proportion of "the cotton"; and, further, because existing contracts between the British lines and an Alexandria shipping organization gave the former undisputed advantages over their competitors.

The statement also commented upon the awarding of these contracts to the British after "competitive" bidding in which the American offer was materially lower. New bids were sought without the board being informed, it was declared, and when the British lines lowered their charges to the exact figure of those submitted by the Shipping Board, the contract was awarded to them.

REDUCTION SHOWN IN FOOD PRICES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Retail food prices during September, are found by the Labor Department to have declined in all but two of 14 cities in which it conducts investigation. Decreases amounted to 2 per cent in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Portland, Maine; and 1 per cent in Atlanta, Georgia, Birmingham, Alabama, Cincinnati, Ohio, Little Rock, Arkansas, Louisville, Kentucky, Norfolk, Virginia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and Salt Lake City, Utah. San Francisco foods retailed at prices 2 per cent above previous findings, while in Dallas, Texas there was a fractional increase, and in New Haven, Connecticut a fractional decrease.

In the average city, retail prices were found on September 15 to be about 25 per cent less than one year previously, but were still between 33 and 56 per cent above the 1913 level.

NOMINATIONS CONCERNED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Nominations of a number of American Ministers to foreign countries have been confirmed by the Senate. They are:

Lewis Einstein of New York, Czechoslovakia.
John E. Ramer, Colorado, Nicaragua.
John G. South, Kentucky, Panama.
Edward E. Brodie of Oregon, Siam.
Roy T. Davis of Missouri, Guatemala.
Charles L. Kager of Kansas, Finland.
Willis C. Cook of South Dakota, Venezuela.
Charles S. Wilson of Maine, Bulgaria.
Laurits S. Swenson, Norway.

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Moderate Prices
Splendid Menu

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May we have the privilege of showing you or referring you to your local decorator?
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DEFINITE WORK TO AID EMPLOYMENT

Summary of Results of Campaign Outlined in Washington Shows Cooperative Efforts in Behalf of Idle Workers in Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The executive secretaries of the unemployment conference will present a report today to the various sub-committees summarizing what has been achieved up to date by way of organizing the country along community lines to meet the unemployment emergency. The report, which was made public yesterday, points out that already the mayors of 31 cities have an organization to cope with the problem of finding jobs for the jobless, and that the efforts at cooperation volunteered by industrial and business leaders promise immediate and beneficial results.

Following is the text of the report: "The predominant object of the conference was to recommend and organize measures to meet the emergency situation during the winter. The preliminary recommendations and organization plans have had the following response in the seven days since their issue:

"First—Mayors' emergency committees have been created and are actively at work in 31 cities, on the lines of the conference plan of coordination of effort of all sections of the community, with more than a score of other cities reporting that organization is in process. The 31 cities already definitely under way are: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Portland, Oregon; Troy, New York; Boston, Massachusetts; Ogden, Utah; Pasadena, California; Memphis, Tennessee; Nashville, Tennessee; Erie, Pennsylvania; Chattanooga, Tennessee; Yonkers, New York; Bayonne, New Jersey; Davenport, Iowa; Wilmington, Delaware; Springfield, Massachusetts; Saginaw, Michigan; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Lynn, Massachusetts; Indianapolis, Indiana; East Chicago, Indiana; Camden, New Jersey; Akron, Ohio; Youngstown, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Washington, District of Columbia; Sacramento, California; New Orleans, Louisiana; Norfolk, Virginia; Lima, Ohio; Fort Wayne, Indiana; Duluth, Minnesota.
"Second—Conferences have been held during the past week, by the President, Secretary Hoover and members of the conference, with the heads of the great national industries, including railways, coal and shipping, from which have resulted definite steps undertaking to meet the emergency in many practical directions.
"The active participation of the great national commercial and employers' associations has been assured. A definite organization of their branches throughout the country to assist the mayors and to meet the situation generally.
"Third—The United States Chamber of Commerce, the National Manufacturers Association, and various regional and state organizations, have actively entered into the problem of

organization and provision of work for the unemployed and assistance to the state and municipal authorities.

"Fourth—A number of cities have undertaken steps for the immediate advancement of local public works and for definite advancement of construction work in the community. Steps organized in the direction have been formally reported from the following cities: Tulsa, Oklahoma; Providence, Rhode Island; Nashville, Tennessee; Portland, Maine; Davenport, Iowa; Norfolk, Virginia; Evanston, Indiana; Cumberland, Maryland.

"Fifth—An office has been set up and is at work in Washington, under Col. Arthur Woods, to continue the stimulation and coordination of national, state and municipal agencies, under the general direction of the unemployment conference.

"Sixth—As the result of experience gained in organization throughout the country during the past week and of suggestions received from many quarters, a large amount of material is now available for further development of emergency measures."

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BALTIMORE GREETING TO BATTLESHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BALTIMORE, Maryland.—The arrival of the battleship Maryland off Sandy Point, 19 miles from Baltimore, was attended by various patriotic ceremonies. The morning of its arrival the dreadnaught was welcomed by Mayor Broening and a number of state and city officials.

The ship, which is to remain until tomorrow, will be open to the public for inspection, and among the presentations to be made by patriotic organizations are those of a Library by the Maryland Society of Colonial Dames, a loving cup by the Daughters of the War of 1812, State of Maryland Society, and a bronze tablet, inscribed with "The American's Creed," by the Maryland Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

BRITISH PROTESTS IN MEXICO HIGH COURT

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—The Mexican Supreme Court has started preliminary discussion on 50 injunction proceedings brought by El Aguila, a British company, against the Veracruz State Legislature and certain officials. The company asks the court to stay the action of land laws which are alleged to be pernicious to its interests. The proceedings involve the element of retroactivity and constitutional guarantees.

The property involved was obtained in 1906 by Pearson & Son, Ltd., of London, which in 1911 transferred a portion of its holdings to El Aguila. In 1912 the Veracruz Legislature annulled the original Pearson rights, and this action is the cause of the present proceedings.

With an elevation far short of the maximum, the new gun dropped one of the steel shells more than 20 miles away. The gun is electrically operated and can be traversed and elevated by one man.

Military and civilian technicians who observed the trials were agreed that the elements of increased range and augmented protection for the gun were made the "barbette" mount far superior to that now extensively used. The "barbette" mount permits a maximum elevation of the piece to 65 degrees, the heavy steel shield and apron at the same time affording material protection to the crew from aerial bombers and observers.

MR. PADEREWSKI TO GO ON TOUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. SANTA BARBARA, California.—Ignace Paderewski, who recently failed to sell his \$500,000 ranch at San Luis Obispo at auction, which he had offered for a sacrifice to use the proceeds for the benefit of his native land, has determined to return to the concert stage to raise the money. While in this city recently he announced that he was going to Los Angeles to make arrangements for a tour.

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GUN THROWS SHELL 20 MILES IN TEST

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS, Maryland.—The world's greatest gun gave its first public performance here on Saturday and opened the third annual meeting of the Army Ordnance Association. The meeting was made the occasion for the first test of the 16-inch 50-caliber rifle mounted on a "barbette" carriage.

With an elevation far short of the maximum, the new gun dropped one of the steel shells more than 20 miles away. The gun is electrically operated and can be traversed and elevated by one man.

Military and civilian technicians who observed the trials were agreed that the elements of increased range and augmented protection for the gun were made the "barbette" mount far superior to that now extensively used. The "barbette" mount permits a maximum elevation of the piece to 65 degrees, the heavy steel shield and apron at the same time affording material protection to the crew from aerial bombers and observers.

WATER SUPPLY OF ARID VALLEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. SANTA BARBARA, California.—The town of Ojai now has a supply of clear, cold water in great abundance for the first time in the history of that heretofore arid valley; for, at the base of a tall mountain, it now has a large tank with a capacity of 100,000 gallons, and the pumps that supply all this water have a working power of 5000 gallons an hour. This system gives a regular pressure of 95 static pounds, which can be increased to 125 pounds under the pump.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

NEW YORK GIANTS
EVEN THE SERIES

Fine Exhibition of Hitting in the Eighth and Ninth Innings Enables the National League Club to Defeat Highlanders

WORLD'S SERIES STANDING
New York Americans..... 3 2 100
New York Nationals..... 2 3 100

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The all New York world series was placed on even terms as the result of the fourth game, postponed on Saturday on account of rain, and played on Sunday, in accordance with the agreement for the series, before all who could crowd themselves into the Polo Grounds.

The National League champions, as on Friday, took the victory, 4 to 2, by an exhibition of hitting in the eighth and ninth innings, after their supporters had begun to give up hope, and looked for another victory for C. W. Mays, the star pitcher of the Americans. Up to the eighth inning he had held the Giants to two short hits, barely out of the infield, while Philip Douglas, the opposing pitcher, had been touched for five, though only one run had resulted, on a triple by W. H. Schang, the catcher of the Highlanders, to the left field fence in the fifth. The other run for the American League champions came from a home run by G. H. Ruth, the first of the series, just at the close of the game, the ball going into the right field upper level of the grandstand. It was a welcome diversion, as the crowd had evidently been looking for such a performance and had been much disappointed at his failure to connect previously in the series.

During the earlier innings both teams were out in one, two, three order, only 16 players coming to bat for either side in the first four innings. In the fifth, after Mays had disposed of the Giant batsmen in quick time, W. C. Pipp drove the ball into left field for a single, but was put out by F. F. Ryck, being run down between second and third on a liner by M. J. McNally, to third. McNally got his base on the out, however, and Schang's hit brought him home.

There was no further scoring until the opening of the eighth, though during the two preceding innings G. J. Burns and Ross Young, for the National League, had managed to make short hits. But Emil Meusel then started the rally that gave the Nationals the victory by a sizzling line drive between left and center field, hitting the fence almost on the fly, and John Rawlings followed with a hit into short right field, scoring E. Meusel. The break of the game brought Frank Snyder to the bat and he laid down a fine bunt past Mays, both runners being safe with none out. Douglas sacrificed to Mays, sending a bunt along first base line, again advancing the runners, and then Burns brought them both home by another drive past Mays, which rolled into center field, reaching second on the play. But David Bancroft and Frisch sent up easy flies, David ending the score for that inning.

In the ninth inning G. H. Kelly, E. Meusel and Rawlings again made hits, Kelly landing on second as a result of his liner to the fence in extreme left field, and scoring the Giants' final run on E. Meusel's fly into short left field. It was a fine exhibition of concerted batting, indicating clearly that the National League champions were not compelled to depend wholly on "inside baseball," as many of the supporters of the Americans had claimed.

FIRST INNING
Nationals—Burns struck out. Bancroft out, Ward to Pipp. Frisch out on a fly to center. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Americans—Miller struck out. Peckinpaugh out, Bancroft to Kelly. Ruth out to Kelly, unassisted. No runs, no hits, no errors.

SECOND INNING
Nationals—Young out on a fly to left field. Kelly out, McNally to Pipp. E. Meusel out, Ward to Pipp. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Americans—R. Meusel out, Frisch to Kelly. Pipp out on a liner to Bancroft. Ward out, Douglas to Kelly. No runs, no hits, no errors.

THIRD INNING
Nationals—Rawlings out, Peckinpaugh to Pipp. Snyder was safe on an error by Peckinpaugh and went to second on Douglas' out, Ward to Pipp. Burns out, Peckinpaugh to Pipp. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Americans—McNally singled to right field, but was out trying to steal second. Snyder to Bancroft. Schang struck out. Mays out on a fly to Bancroft. No runs, one hit, no errors.

FOURTH INNING
Nationals—Bancroft out, Peckinpaugh to Pipp. Frisch out the same way. Young out on a fly to right field. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Americans—Miller out, Frisch to Kelly. Peckinpaugh out to Kelly, unassisted. Ruth singled to right field. R. Meusel struck out. No runs, one hit, no errors.

hit to Frisch and Pipp was run down between second and third, Frisch to Rawlings to Frisch. Schang hit for three bases, scoring McNally. Mays out, Rawlings to Kelly. One run, two hits, no errors.

SIXTH INNING
Nationals—Snyder out on a liner to McNally. Douglas out, Ward to Pipp. Burns singled to center. Bancroft out, Ward to Pipp. No runs, one hit, no errors.

Americans—Miller out on a foul fly to Snyder. Peckinpaugh safe on an infield hit. Ruth struck out. Peckinpaugh out trying to steal second. Snyder to Rawlings. No runs, one hit, no errors.

SEVENTH INNING
Nationals—Frisch out, Ward to Pipp. Young singled to center, Kelly hit into a double play, Ward to Peckinpaugh to Pipp. No runs, one hit, no errors.

Americans—R. Meusel out on a fly to right field, Pipp and Ward struck out. No runs, no hits, no errors.

EIGHTH INNING
Nationals—E. Meusel hit to left field for three bases and scored on Rawlings' single to right. Snyder bunted safely. Douglas sacrificed. Mays to Ward, Rawlings going to third and Snyder to second. Burns hit for two bases, scoring Rawlings and Snyder. Bancroft out on a fly to left. Frisch out on a foul to Schang. Three runs, four hits, no errors.

Americans—McNally struck out. Schang bunted safely, but was forced at second by Mays, Rawlings to Bancroft, Mays being safe at first on a wild throw by Bancroft. Miller struck out. No runs, one hit, one error.

NINTH INNING
Nationals—Young out, Mays to Pipp. Kelly hit to left field for two bases and scored on a single by E. Meusel. Meusel out trying to steal second, Schang to Peckinpaugh. Rawlings singled to right field. Snyder out on a fly to Ward. One run, three hits, no errors.

Americans—Peckinpaugh out, Rawlings to Kelly. Ruth hit into a double play for a home run. R. Meusel fouled out to Snyder. Pipp grounded out to Douglas who touched first base. One run, one hit, no errors. The summary:

NATIONALS	AB	R	H	E	PO	A	E
Burns, C.	4	0	2	3	0	0	0
Bancroft, C.	4	0	0	0	4	1	1
Frisch, 2b	4	0	0	1	3	0	0
Young, rf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Kelly, lb	4	1	2	0	0	0	0
E. Meusel, lf	4	1	2	4	0	0	0
Rawlings, ss	1	2	2	1	4	0	0
Snyder, c	4	1	1	1	10	2	0
Douglas, p	2	0	0	1	2	0	0
Totals	34	4	9	13	27	13	1

AMERICANS	AB	R	H	E	PO	A	E
Miller, c	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Peckinpaugh, ss	4	0	1	2	8	1	0
Ruth, lf	4	1	2	5	2	0	0
R. Meusel, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pipp, 1b	4	0	0	1	7	0	0
Ward, 2b	2	0	0	0	1	7	0
McNally, 3b	2	1	1	1	2	0	0
Schang, c	4	0	2	2	1	0	0
Mays, p	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Totals	32	2	7	12	27	19	1

**BAY STATE GOLFERS
REGAIN LESLEY CUP**

LESLEY CUP STANDING
Year Winner Runner-up
1905 New York..... Massachusetts
1906 New York..... Massachusetts
1907 New York..... Philadelphia
1908 New York..... Massachusetts
1909 New York..... Pennsylvania
1910 Massachusetts..... New York
1911 Massachusetts..... New York
1912 Pennsylvania..... Massachusetts
1913 Massachusetts..... Pennsylvania
1914 New York..... Massachusetts
1915 Massachusetts..... Pennsylvania
1916 Massachusetts..... Pennsylvania
1917 Pennsylvania..... Massachusetts
1918 Pennsylvania..... New York
1919 Massachusetts..... Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—After a lapse of two years, during which time it has been the property of Pennsylvania, the Lesley Cup, emblematic of the inter-city golf championship of the eastern part of the United States, has returned to the State of Massachusetts, the Bay State golfers having won it Saturday when they defeated Pennsylvania in the final match on the links of the Country Club, Brookline, 9 matches to 6. This followed a victory of 10 matches to 5 over the New York team on Friday.

In the match Friday, Massachusetts won 4 of the 5 foursome matches and 6 of the 10 singles, while on Saturday Massachusetts won 7 of the 10 singles and only 2 of the 5 foursomes. J. P. Guilford, the present National amateur champion, played No. 1 on the Massachusetts team and Francis Quimet, former amateur and open champion, No. 2.

BROWN ELECTS J. E. PECKHAM
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—J. E. Peckham '23 of West Medford, Massachusetts, has been elected to lead the Brown University baseball team for the college year. Peckham was endorsed by the Brown University advisory board last Friday.

REEVES ELECTED CAPTAIN
EASTON, Pennsylvania.—Gendal Reeves '21 of Philadelphia was elected captain of the Lafayette College varsity basketball team at a meeting of the letter men here Friday. Reeves is a senior, and has played on the basketball team three years.

LARGE COLLEGE
TEAMS WINNERS

No Upsets Are Recorded in the Gridiron Games Played by the Eastern Eleven on Saturday

SATURDAY'S COLLEGE GAMES

Harvard 19, Indiana 6.
Yale 34, North Carolina 0.
Princeton 12, Colgate 0.
Pittsburgh 21, West Virginia 13.
Syracuse 42, Maryland 6.
Pennsylvania 21, Gettysburg 0.
Dartmouth 24, N. H. State 0.
Maine 24, Bowdoin 0.
Lafayette 27, Dickinson 0.
Columbia 14, Wesleyan 3.
Lahigh 7, Rutgers 0.
Stevens 0, Haverford 0.
Springfield 7, S. 13, Colby 6.
Brown 12, N. Y. U. 0.
Johns Hopkins 21, Delaware 0.
Connecticut 0, Trinity 0.
Annapolis 53, Western Reserve 0.
Boston University 23, Worcester P. I. 0.
Bates 6, Massachusetts A. C. 0.
Urbana 0, St. Lawrence 7.
Hobart 10, Niagara 7.
Cornell 25, Rochester 0.
Penn. State 25, N. C. State 0.
Norwich 0, Allegheny 0.
Bucknell 14, Muhlenberg 0.
W. and J. 54, W. V. Wesleyan 0.
West Point 19, Middlebury 0.
West Ham 0, Lebanon Valley 0.
Hamilton 0, Clarkson 0.
Amherst 0, Tufts 0.
Swarthmore 23, Albright 0.
Williams 0, Bowdoin 0.
Buffalo 0, Case 0.
Missouri 32, St. Louis 0.
Kansas State 21, Washington 0.
Minnesota 34, Northwestern 0.
Chicago 9, Purdue 0.
Michigan 64, Case 0.
Wheaton 21, Denison 0.
Detroit 15, Ohio Northern 0.
Alfred 0, Allegheny 0.
Ohio Wesleyan 24, Heidelberg 7.
Iowa 10, Notre Dame 0.
Illinois 52, South Dakota 0.
Hiram 0, Akron 0.
De Pauw 23, Transylvania 0.
Albion 24, Michigan A. C. 7.
Butler 7, Rose P. I. 6.
Iowa State 0, Iowa Wesleyan 0.
Oberlin 7, Ohio State 0.
Wisconsin 24, South Dakota A. C. 3.
California 51, Nevada 6.
Lebanon 24, St. Mary's 7.
Oregon A. C. 7, Multnomah Athletic 7.
Oregon 21, Pacific University 7.
Tennessee 21, Chattanooga 0.
Virginia M. I., West Forest 0.
Centre 14, Wake Forest 0.
Vanderbilt 42, Mercer 0.
Tulane 28, Mississippi 0.
South Carolina 7, Newberry 0.
Virginia 14, Richmond 0.
Louisiana 78, State Normal 0.
Georgia Tech 70, Davidson 0.
Georgia 27, Furman 7.
Pittsburgh 12, Virginia 12.
Alabama 55, Marine Institute 0.
Mississippi A. M. 31, Ouachita 6.
Alabama P. I. 48, Springhill 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—In the eastern section of the United States all of the big college football teams came through their contests last Saturday on the winning side of the score and in most cases the victories were rather one-sided.

Two of the large colleges, Harvard and Yale, were engaged in intercollegiate battles and in each case the eastern team won. Harvard met Indiana University, a member of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, and Harvard had no difficulty running up a score of 19 to 0. The Harvard team showed a big improvement over its previous work of the season and indications point to a successful season. The line played quite well together and the punting and individual work of R. W. Pitts '22, who served as a substitute fullback, was very brilliant. Capt. J. W. Kyle was easily the star of the Indiana team and when the Harvard defense stopped him, there was practically nothing left to the Indiana attack. At New Haven, Connecticut, Yale had no difficulty in turning back North Carolina University by a one-sided score of 34 to 0. While it is doubtful if North Carolina can be regarded as a very strong team, there is no doubting the fact that the Elis are developing into a far stronger team than has represented the Blue in a number of years. Yale gave a good display of forward passing and Capt. M. F. Aldrich '22 was an individual star.

Princeton University reversed its showing of 1919 against Colgate University and won easily, 19 to 0, with Capt. J. S. Keck '22 and D. B. Lourie '23 the individual stars. Princeton was not as consistent in its playing as might be desired, but the Tigers showed that they are coming along quite satisfactorily.

University of Pennsylvania had all it wanted in Gettysburg College, the Quakers winning the game when J. K. Miller '23 ran the opening kickoff back 85 yards for a touchdown. Outside of this one play the two teams were quite evenly matched. Cornell University, Syracuse University and Pennsylvania State College had easy victories and were not scored on. Cornell defeated University of Rochester, 55 to 0, in a game in which E. L. Kaw '23 and G. L. Pfann '24 were largely responsible for the Cornell points. Pennsylvania State made quite extensive use of the forward pass against North Carolina State and ran up 35 points without return. Syracuse evened up for a 1920 defeat by winning from Maryland State College, 42 to 0.

University of Pittsburgh came back among the winners by defeating West Virginia University, 21 to 13. The Panthers had to show their best football in order to win. Columbia University evened up for a 1920 defeat by winning from Wesleyan University, 14 to 3. Lehigh University defeated Rutgers University 7 to 0 in a game in which the losers made 10 first downs to only two for the winners. Greater defensive power was largely responsible for the victory.

Of the New England colleges, Dartmouth had an easy time defeating Hampshire State, 24 to 0. Capt. J. L. Robertson '22 played a remarkably fine game for the winners. Amherst and

Tufts played a scoreless game with both teams showing much stronger defensive work than attacking powers. Williams and Bowdoin also played a scoreless game, the latter team making a splendid defensive stand on its five-yard line. Bates and Massachusetts Agricultural College also played without score. Springfield Training School defeated Colby College 13 to 6 and Brown University won from New York University, 13 to 0.

The two United States academies won their games without much opposition, Annapolis defeating Western University, 53 to 0, and West Point winning from Middlebury College, 19 to 0, and from Lebanon Valley 33 to 0.

MISS HOLLINS IS
WINNER OF TITLE

Defeats Miss A. W. Stirling, the Former Champion, in Final Round of the United States Women's Tournament, 5 and 4

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Eastern News Office

DEAL, New Jersey—In defeating Miss A. W. Stirling, holder of the title, in the final of the women's championship of the United States Golf Association on Saturday afternoon, Miss Marion Hollins of Westbrook, Long Island, played with great boldness and the utmost confidence. Never has she played her long iron shots with greater distance and direction and seldom was she in great difficulties.

Of Miss Stirling's game it must be said that she appeared to lack exactly what her opponent's greatest strength. She was uncertain, and what was the most surprising feature of her game, lacked her usual accuracy on her short iron approaches. The crispness of these iron shots always has been one of her strongest points and when it began to rain heavily just before the start of the afternoon round, it was predicted by some intimately acquainted with the play of the Atlanta girl that her great ability with her irons would turn the tables from 4 down into a victory.

This forecast seemed correct at the first few holes, as the champion took the first two, halved the third and won the fourth, to become only 1 down. In half an hour the whole aspect of the match changed and the followers of the champion became fully confident that the fortunes of golf had turned and that their favorite at last had found her game. It proved to be only a temporary rally, however, for Miss Stirling thereafter won only two holes, the match ending on the fourteenth green with Miss Hollins a winner by 5 and 4.

All through this tournament it has been remarked that the Atlanta girl did not seem to be playing her best game and this was fully confirmed by the final. Usually long and straight from the tee, she developed a pronounced hook at times that caused her no end of trouble. On the tenth in the morning round, as an example, she hooked so badly that she was on the edge of the woods, with the result that she was forced to play back onto the fair green and it cost her the hole. The same hole was lost again in the afternoon, but this time because she could not get her iron shots right.

Many a time in the 32 holes that were played during the match the spectators, familiar with Miss Stirling's game, marveled at the number of her flubbed short-iron approaches and when these misplays came, Miss Hollins, in most cases, was not slow in plugging them to her advantage. Where she had been rather timid on her approach putts, she now went boldly for the pin and no one could say that she did not give the ball a chance. In fact, she would have ended the match earlier had she been a little more conservative on the greens.

The Long Island girl has been a long time in reaching championship honors. Her best previous showing in the national tournament was at Wilmington, Delaware, in 1917, when she was defeated in the final by Miss Gladys Ravenscroft, the British player, by 2 up. In the British women's championship at Hoylake this year she met Miss Cecil Leitch in an early round and threw the match away when she was 1 up and 2 to go by topping several shots in succession, allowing the famous British player to square the match at the seventeenth and win by 1 up.

On Monday Miss Hollins qualified with an 89, only four strokes worse than the tie score for the medal. In the first match-play round she overwhelmed Mrs. L. R. Spaulding of Buffalo, New York, by 9 and 5, and the next day defeated Mrs. D. I. Gault of Memphis, Tennessee, by 4 and 2. On Thursday, by the same score, she put out the redoubtable Mrs. F. C. Letts Jr., of Chicago, Illinois, who had the great honor of eliminating Miss Cecil Leitch, champion of three nations. In the semi-final round the Westbrook player was extended to the limit by Miss E. V. Rosenthal of Chicago, Illinois. Miss Hollins winning at the first extra. The cards for the final round follow:

Miss Hollins, out.....45554444-45
Miss Stirling, out.....55544447-49
Miss Hollins, in.....55544447-49
Miss Stirling, in.....45544447-49
Miss Hollins, out.....55544447-49
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Miss Hollins, in.....55544447-49
Miss Stirling, in.....55544447-49

LEADERS RETAIN
THEIR POSITIONS

Glasgow Rangers Lose Saturday for First Time in Scottish Association Football League Championship Season of 1921-22

ENGLISH FOOTBALL LEAGUE

ENGLISH FOOTBALL LEAGUE					
First Division				Goals	
Club	W.	D.	L.	For	Agst
Burnley	7	0	23	9	14
Aston Villa	6	1	18	9	13
Middlesbrough	4	4	12	8	12
Newcastle	5	2	15	11	12
Liverpool	4	4	11	11	11
Sunderland	5	1	14	11	11
Freston	4	3	12	10	10
Blackburn	3	4	14	12	10
Oldham	4	2	7	10	10
Bolton	4	2	17	10	10
Manchester City	4	3	12	14	9
Huddersfield	3	3	14	10	9
Everton	3	2	14	12	8
Sheffield United	2	4	12	11	8
Tottenham	3	2	14	12	8
Birmingham	2	1	14	15	8
Charlton	2	1	16	9	6
Manchester United	1	5	9	9	15
Bradford City	2	3	12	20	12
West Bromwich	2	2	8	12	12

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

NO 'PUTS AND CALLS' IN GRAIN TRADING

Too Early to Determine the Results from the Chicago Board's Action, but Benefits Are Expected to Accrue in the Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Divergent views have been expressed here regarding possible benefits accruing from the action of the Chicago Board of Trade in abolishing "puts and calls," or "options," as they are variously termed. In the main, the line-up of interests for and against them is unchanged by any results which have so far appeared.

In the membership of the board itself are found all shades of opinion. Certain members have fought for years to secure a majority of directors in favor of outlawing "puts and calls," and other members have fought just as stubbornly to retain them. When Congress passed the grain exchange regulation bill, putting a prohibitive tax of 20 cents a bushel on such transactions, the "reformers" on the board won substantial support for their cause. While the regulatory law does not go into effect until December 24, the trading rule became effective October 1.

"This action," said S. W. Tator, director of research of the American Farm Bureau Federation, which was one of the leading organizations in the fight for federal regulation, "removes one of many opportunities to manipulate the market. Fluctuations caused by such trading in the past have been very detrimental to the farmer."

On the other hand, C. H. Clement of Waco, Texas, president of the Grain Dealers National Association, declared in an interview here with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that trading in puts and calls had nothing to do with the market price of grain. "It simply increased the volume of trading, made a bigger market, and was a convenience to the speculator," declared Mr. Clement. "And we claim that speculation is a legitimate activity. There has been no result so far, except a great reduction in the volume of trading."

Apparently the new rule was made not because the board of trade had reformed, but that it saw the end of "puts and calls" was inevitable. History of the board shows that many times before, when adverse legislation appeared to be threatening, it has abolished this form of trading, only to resume it after the legislative danger had passed.

Most all the farmers' organizations have always been against it. On the board itself there were three divisions of opinion. Traders in cash grain were bitter enemies of this class of trading. Speculators in futures, who were one step removed from handling the actual grain, were divided on the subject, as some dived in puts and calls and others don't. Then there were the gamblers, the parasites, survivors of the old bucket shop days, two steps removed from the actual grain, who did nothing but make "wagers by means of puts and calls."

According to a definition made in a lawsuit by a court in this State, a "put" is the privilege of delivering or not delivering the thing sold, and a "call" is the privilege of calling for or not calling for the thing bought. Contracts of this character were usually settled by adjusting differences in market values, as the party having the option might elect.

One Effect of Method
It was a method used by large operators to swing the market the way they wanted it to go, to hold the price stationary for a day, or to checkmate another operator, according to Mr. Tator's explanation to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

If wheat was \$1 a bushel and a big operator wanted to "keep it at that price," he might sell a great number of "calls" at 99¢, amounting to bets that it will go below that price; then he might sell a large number of "puts" at \$1.00, or bets that the price goes above that mark. If the price should pass either point, he would lose, on that point, but he would win on the other point.

However, the purpose of the big operator was to hold the price near \$1, and by selling enough puts and calls on each side, the tendency was to keep the price where he wanted it, because he had a majority of the speculators opposing each other, one group trying to keep it from going below 99¢ cents, the other trying to keep it from going above \$1.00. If the price kept within both marks, the operator neither delivered or accepted deliveries, and he achieved his purpose at practically no cost.

Aside from the objections of the farmers to the violent fluctuations or artificial stabilization made possible and cheap by this method of trading, many interests were opposed to it on the ground that it was demoralizing to the character of the grain dealer.

OIL EXPORTS FROM MEXICO

NEW YORK, New York.—From June 1, 1918, to September 1, 1921, the Mexican Petroleum Company exported 54,958,814 barrels of oil from Mexico. Mexican Eagle Oil shipped 45,123,479 barrels, and the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey was third, with 46,133,881 barrels. No other company approached the record of these three, the fourth largest shipper being the Texas Company, with 22,353,300 barrels. Two other companies shipped more than 20,000,000 barrels—Island Oil & Transport 22,011,662 barrels, and Mexican Gulf Oil 21,497,011 barrels.

INCREASE SHOWN IN STOCK TRADING

September Turnover of Shares in New York Exchange Was the Largest Since Last June

NEW YORK, New York.—Trading in the stock exchange during September amounted to 15,213,100 shares, the largest amount since June, 1921, when the turnover was 19,490,400 shares. In September, 1920, sales totaled 15,235,000, while in the same month in 1919 and 1918 the turnover was 24,075,000 and 8,063,000 respectively. Sales for the year to date total 135,896,300 shares.

There have been only 17,000,000 share days this year to date, of which three came in January, two in March, three in April, five in May and four in June. The heaviest day's trading in September was on the fourteenth with 853,200 shares, and the smallest five-hour session was on the first, with 374,600 shares. The average number of shares each hour in the month was 110,000, compared with an average of about 97,000 shares in August, when sales totaled 11,442,700 shares.

The highest average price of 20 representative industrials in September was \$4.64 on the 14th, which was the highest since June. The highest in August was \$3.50 and for July \$3.56. The lowest average price of the industrials in September was \$0.05 on the 1st. The highest average price of 20 prominent railroad stocks was \$2.74 on the 23d and the 24th. The lowest was \$1.11 on the 1st.

The high and low averages for the past three months, together with the net changes, are shown as follows:

AVERAGE OF PRICES

20 Industrials

20 Railroads

September high \$4.64

August high \$3.50

July high \$3.56

September low \$0.05

August low \$0.05

July low \$0.05

September net change \$1.14

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DRY LEAGUE WARNS CITY REPUBLICANS

Attempt in New York to Unite With Tammany on Liquor Issue Would Mean New Leadership, Announcement Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Another of the periodical announcements that New York is to be made strictly dry has now appeared, this time from Roy A. Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner, and following the appointment of H. C. Yellowley as acting state prohibition director.

Mr. Haynes denied that the renewed attempts to enforce the dry laws are to amount merely to a spasmodic effort. He indicates that the effort is to extend across the country with emphasis on New York, where it is said that even the big hotels will be obliged to be responsible for violations of the law by their guests. Withdrawals of liquor from bonded warehouses will be reduced again and the 7000 firms and persons here holding permits to handle intoxicants will be investigated.

"Prohibition enforcement," says Commissioner Haynes, "has back of it the heartiest support of the national administration and with the backing of all good citizens and a favorable press, enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment will succeed, without the slightest doubt; in fact, rapid demonstration of this condition is apparent."

The Anti-Saloon League warns the people that, "The most desperate effort that the State has yet seen in behalf of the liquor interests will be made to get rid of the state enforcement law next year, and many Republicans, including apparently most of the Republican newspapers in New York City, will be involved in the conspiracy to elect a wet Tammany governor unless they are made to understand that they can no longer do it and keep in good standing as regular Republicans."

"The commerce between Tammany and some political leaders, who are recognized Republicans, on the liquor question, has been more shameless than anything in the old so-called 'wide-open' days, and the time has come to serve notice on every Republican leader that a slump in the Republican vote in his territory when the Republican candidate for governor is merely making an honest stand for upholding the law, will be regarded as prima facie evidence of his dishonest betrayal of his party to Tammany and the liquor traffic, or of his incompetence, and in either case conclusive proof that the time has come for new leadership."

"Governor Miller has never been an advocate of prohibition. In a free country his personal views are his own affair. He has, however, been a frank, courageous, consistent, intelligent upholder of the law, who takes his oath of office seriously. That is a matter of public concern, and when he or his administration are brought under fire for doing merely what any honest, conscientious official would have to do, it becomes an obligation upon law-abiding citizens everywhere to see that such an assault upon law and order is properly rebuffed."

"The fight is not over, but is just well started. However, the Anti-Saloon League intends to see that it is a real fight. We shall turn the spotlight upon and lead the people in demanding punishment of two kinds of officials (1) those who do unlawful things in alleged enforcement of the law, in order to very largely bring the law into disrepute, and (2) those who refuse to do what is lawful to stop the sale of liquor."

TRADING ACTIVE IN NORTHERN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta.—Major G. L. Jennings, superintendent of the royal Canadian mounted police, has returned to the city after a 4000-mile trip which took him as far as Herschell Island. "From Smith to Herschell Island there is no change outside of the activity of government employees and oil men," Major Jennings states. "If the oil does not materialize in commercial quantities, and unless minerals are found, the country, in my opinion, will always remain what it is today, that is to say, nothing but a vast fur-bearing country."

Considerable activity in trading along the far northern coast is reported by Major Jennings. The north country experienced a busy year with the inflow of government men, including geologists, surveyors and topographers. Three independent trading outfits operated on Dease Bay, and the Hudson's Bay Company especially is showing activity in the north and has extended its posts down to the Coronation Gulf.

In regard to reply to an inquiry regarding the observance of law and order in the north, Major Jennings declared that generally speaking he found that conditions throughout the northwest territories could not be more satisfactory.

ALBERTA MAY INQUIRE INTO FREIGHT RATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta.—The Alberta Government is considering the advisability of appointing a freight expert to investigate the question of freight rates into and out of Alberta. Should this action be decided upon, Alberta will line up with other western provinces, all of which have some form of freight rate investigation already under way.

The question was discussed at

length in a conference between G. G. McGeer, Counsel for the British Columbia Government, and J. E. Brownlee, Attorney-General in the Alberta Government. Mr. McGeer contends that the Alberta and British Columbia interests in this matter are closely akin, and the coast government is asking Alberta to join it in an effort to secure a better adjustment of the rates.

The chief grievance with which the British Columbia authorities are concerned is the freight rates on commodities coming into Alberta from the coast. They claim that discrimination is shown against the west in favor of the east, the freight charges from Vancouver to Alberta points being only a fraction lower than to Winnipeg and other points east. British Columbia is also seeking a better rate on grain from Alberta to Vancouver via the Panama route. As an example of the eastbound freight rates, the freight on lumber from Vancouver to Calgary, a distance of 642 miles, is 58 cents; to Winnipeg, 1466 miles, the rate is only seven cents more.

Columbia is also seeking a better rate on grain from Alberta to Vancouver via the Panama route. As an example of the eastbound freight rates, the freight on lumber from Vancouver to Calgary, a distance of 642 miles, is 58 cents; to Winnipeg, 1466 miles, the rate is only seven cents more.

Columbia is also seeking a better rate on grain from Alberta to Vancouver via the Panama route. As an example of the eastbound freight rates, the freight on lumber from Vancouver to Calgary, a distance of 642 miles, is 58 cents; to Winnipeg, 1466 miles, the rate is only seven cents more.

MOTOR BUS LINES ARE PROSPERING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Washington.—The day of the motor bus seems to have come to Spokane and adjacent territory and with it a considerable degree of demoralization to the rail transportation companies. One of the street car companies of Spokane has turned up its tracks on certain streets, discontinued service on other streets and threatens further curtailment of service because of loss of business through the operation of jitneys. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad announced that its passenger traffic has been seriously interfered with in this section because of the operation of motor buses between stations on the road.

And now the motor bus companies are interfering with each other's prosperity. An interurban company operating a line of buses between Spokane and Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, a distance of 30 miles, recently appealed to the state Public Works Department at Olympia, Washington, to restrain a Spokane taxicab company from operating buses over the same line. The appeal was denied. An electric line operating between these points has been forced to run fewer cars on its trains, decrease the number of trains, and to discharge its brakemen because of the activities of the motor bus companies.

EVAPORATION LAWS ARE FORMULATED

CHICAGO, Illinois.—After 11 years of research, backed by the Carnegie Institute of Washington, Prof. John F. Hayford, director of the School of Engineering of Northwestern University, has announced the virtual discovery of the laws controlling the evaporation of the Great Lakes, upon which, he said, depend the questions of regulating lake levels, developing water power, and draining great cities of their sewage.

"The first step was to discover upon what conditions the evaporation problem and its solution rested," Professor Hayford said. "It took us a decade, but we now know that this condition can be explained as one involving the slopes of the lake surface caused by the wind and upon the various barometric changes. I think that in another year, if the Carnegie Institute agrees, we shall have reached the goal. When we reach that goal, the whole Great Lakes problem, including water power at Niagara and the amount of water that can be used by the city of Chicago in its drainage canal, will be comparatively easy of solution. It might follow that the lake levels can be actually regulated."

STATE CONFERENCE ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Washington.—Gov. Louis F. Hart has announced that it is his purpose to call a state conference at Olympia soon in an effort to aid the unemployed in this State.

"This is a great day for organization," said Governor Hart. "Even the unemployed have their organization in this State. I have just learned that we have a union of unemployed labor with a prominent lawyer at its head. I have had a visit from a walking delegate of the body and a letter from the lawyer executive. I have declined to discuss the situation with members of this organization, but I am studying the situation and getting all the information possible."

"My plans include invitations to a conference of representatives of general business, labor, finance, lumber men, builders, and others. Owing to the present condition of state finances and our failure to secure federal aid for certain road construction, we have no funds for special work, so that the State cannot help the situation, but I am confident that in other ways the unemployment situation can be greatly relieved."

THE NEW DELHI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor: Dignity and austerity seem to sum up the characteristics of the New Delhi, the chosen capital of India, which is now in process of construction from the design of Sir Edwin Lutyens, R. A., the architect selected by the British Government in India to carry out the work. The scheme was first put on foot some years before the war, when it was decided to remove the seat of government from Calcutta, then the capital. This was for a variety of reasons: partly the fact that Calcutta was not central enough, its old advantage of being close to the sea in case of eventually seeming no longer applicable; partly the increasing rivalry of Bombay in importance; and partly its situation in India's most fanatical province. The choice of the new capital, on the other hand, appealed to patriotic Indian taste, since Delhi has been the principal capital and center of India since early in the twelfth century; and it offered scope outside its walls for the construction of a new city as an emblem of British rule.

For this purpose Sir Edwin Lutyens, who is very well known in England and especially of late as the designer of the Cenotaph, was intrusted with the general plan of the city and the actual design of the principal government buildings and monuments, Mr. Baker, who has designed some of the official buildings, collaborating with him. The new city will lie outside and adjoining the old city, forming a new center of its own, and owing to the spaciousness of its plan, which will cover about three times the space of the existing town, will somewhat overshadow it, huddled and crowded as it is within its ancient walls and with its oversteering population.

It will be only natural if inhabitants of India as well as visitors still cling to the old city for its varied beauties and interests, and find the new perhaps formal and prosaic. But we can not judge the new, planned and constructed as a whole from the beginning, in the same light as we would the old, which has the advantage of being a natural growth, the mirror of India's varied life and thought.

The Ancient City But new as it is, it will yet obtain some of the atmosphere and tradition that has distinguished Delhi for centuries past. Outside the present city walls there lies now in ruins the first capital of an Indian Empire—a relic of the first Saracenic conquerors. These were a Turkish or Pathan dynasty, who, culminating with Sher Shah, built beside their Mosque, the Kutab Minar, a slender tower that pierces the sky in solitary grandeur. But it was the Moguls, who, as conquerors under Baber in 1500, brought about the present magnificence of Delhi. To such names as Akbar the Great and Shah Jehan must be ascribed many of the most famous and glorious of India's buildings, and more of them than are her share in Delhi. To the refined and intellectual Shah Jehan's architectural labors are due the Muti Masjid, a great Mosque in Delhi, and also his favorite palace, though this latter was largely gutted by the British garrison at the close of the Mutiny.

Sharing the romance of these buildings and their times, the city breathes the breath of an independent life, a barometer of native thought and individuality. Each stone, each beam of the crowded streets and bazaars, of the Chandni Chowk—the long thoroughfare celebrated for its fabulous riches—bears the imprint and reflection of those varied personalities who make up the life of the city; of the Brahman who brushes his white shawl free from the contamination of the outside; of the merchant who while gossiping with his neighbor so casually attends to the wants of the purchaser. For old Delhi was not planned—it grew.

From the intricacies, the noise, the color, the wars, and the throng of the Chandni Chowk, a monumental grandeur pervades the long straight roads and avenues that lead one to another, separating the native palaces that are to border them, and culminating in the great avenue, which is the central feature of Sir Edwin Lutyens' plan. A Triumphal Arch will give entrance to the city, and two miles of avenue with waterways flanking it will lead to the Government Square. In the center, surrounded by steps, will be placed a column whose summit has almost the intricacy and beauty of form of Asoka's iron pillar in Delhi, or of some of the early Hindu monuments, but is set on an ordinary square base decorated with a wreath of laurel that recalls the limitations of Europe, and is surmounted by a gigantic star, emblem of India. The two buildings to either side—the secretariat and legislature buildings—are designed by Mr. Baker, and are similar in style to Sir Edwin Lutyens' Government House, which is directly approached by the avenue and square.

Lowness, with a massive strength, characterize this building, and its conformity to the Indian atmosphere is given by the single great dome that rises from its center and the numerous pinnacled chuttries that surround corners and windows, protecting from the sun.

To right and left numerous straight streets passing along European bungalows will comprise the residential part of the city. Here and there will crop up, perhaps in a garden, the existing ancient Mogul shrines that have dotted the plains outside the city from early times.

Sir Edwin Lutyens, who has just returned from India, has shown the writer the numerous sketches of the city as it will appear on completion. The spacious orderliness of Europe is here to meet the combination of temperamental richness with placid contemplation which composes India. The low, somber buildings will spread themselves wide over the level ground, quivering under the power of the sun and the force of the unclouded sky. Yet from Government House one great dome rises itself upward, radiating the light from the sun; thus reaching into the blue of the sky, it seems like two suns meeting. Below on all sides of the building, deep recesses—dark in their shadow, rich in the golden color they absorb—will throw into brilliant contrast the porticoes of square pillars that front them, to form the entrances and colonnades. Leading up to them many stone stairways will bear the gayly colored English officers and officials who are to make this their home. In the square below fountains of water glisten like a spectrum with the color that is cast in them; and along the avenues that lead away into the distance Banyan trees may cast their drooping trunk-like roots to away and cause a shade in which many may while away the day and watch the long processions of those who have business or curiosity to lead them through the capital.

No Minarets to Be Used Though minarets play such an important part in Mogul buildings, Sir Edwin Lutyens said he desired to avoid them in Government House, and, being unable to replace them by either towers or spires, which he said are uncharacteristic in India, nothing will rise from the roofs to compete with the dome. In fact though an examination of his designs as regards the exterior gives an impression of considerable conformity to the India Mogul manner, Sir Edwin Lutyens, in the course of conversation, maintained that he did not intend to conform to any particular style, even going so far as to say that the Indian Mogul style did not exist as such. In short, style in architecture should not be intentional. It should result from the fulfillment of the needs of place and purpose.

The simplicity of Mogul designs arose out of the imaginative intricacies of the Hindu constructions to meet the changing demands of the conquering Moslems, preserving only as Akbar the Great and Shah Jehan those forms that were at all times the most dignified to India. So with the new Delhi. Asked whether it was in the style of Classic or Renaissance, Mogul or Hindu architecture he replied: "Style is what you don't want; you don't want architecture, but if a building meets the requirements and needs of the place and purpose it is fit, an artistic character will arise out of this harmony."

In the new Delhi Sir Edwin Lutyens said he did not intend to employ any sculpture or exterior ornament of any kind to relieve with the personal touch the austere simplicity of his designs; work which in any case few modern sculptors would be capable of achieving.

An exception, he pointed out, is the decision of the government to have two copies made in stone of one of Nero's three bronze horses which form the famous Roman group at Venice. These are to stand on pedestals on either side of a statue of Queen Victoria.

On the other hand, it is possible the interior of Government House, which seems certainly less Indian in feeling, may be decorated with painting and fresco. "And this work," he said, "may possibly be granted to Indian artists."

Altogether the new Delhi, though a stranger, scarcely indigenous, scarcely a natural growth from and reflection of the needs of its home, fills its role nobly and breathes the atmosphere that holds it.

MANY SPECIAL LIBRARIES Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—According to information received from the National Special Libraries Association, Boston is one of the four cities of the United States having the largest number of business and technical libraries. Of 1300 special libraries listed by the association, 123 are located in Massachusetts and about 80 in Boston.

ARMY TRANSPORTS CALLED NEEDLESS

Ship Operators Protest Expensive System Which If Changed Would Occupy Idle Shipping Board Vessels at Big Savings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Protest against continued operation of transport ships by the War Department of the United States, when

being operated as a separate fleet by the War Department with no regard for Shipping Board business or marine conditions, places the government in competition with itself in ship operation.

Officers of the transport system, of course, are fighting to retain it, and to keep themselves in their positions, otherwise they would have to return to the navy department at several ranks lower than their present standing in the transport system. They allege inexcusable waste and extravagance in Shipping Board operation, while the private individuals, corporations and associations declare that the transport system itself duplicates the waste of the Shipping Board. They do not deny or defend the waste in shipping board operation but ask that duplication of this waste of some \$20,000,000 every month be eliminated. The matter has also been called to the attention of Charles G. Dawes.

To a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, J. P. Williams, secretary of the Pacific American Steamship Association, whose headquarters are in this city, said: "Steamship owners and operators charge, and have submitted volumes of evidence supporting these charges, that official reports of operating costs and losses in the transport system are so rendered by transport officers that they are camouflaged out of all semblance to the true conditions of affairs. Costs of repairs are so hidden that the true operating expenses are not shown, and where the transports seem to be making money, they are actually losing hundreds of thousands of dollars of the people's money weekly."

The protesting operators of private and allocated vessels declare, in brief, that the army is operating a large fleet of transport ships, carrying freight, troops, and supplies, at a far greater proportionate operating loss than the Shipping Board ships—\$22,000,000 a month—and they urge that, as a mere matter of good business and practical economy, the transport system be dispensed with. The operators, in addition to presenting their arguments to the War Department, California, Nevada, New Mexico, and Arizona delegations in Congress, wrote to W. S. Greene, chairman of the congressional Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, at the end of August, asking that Sections 17 and 19 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1920 be so amended as to put the transport department of the army out of action, throwing the business now carried by these transports into the idle vessels of the United States Shipping Board.

"Started during the Spanish-American War," says this communication to Chairman Greene, "the present transport fleet of more than 40 ships is obsolete in type, slow, expensive, and

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ARMY TRANSPORTS CALLED NEEDLESS

Ship Operators Protest Expensive System Which If Changed Would Occupy Idle Shipping Board Vessels at Big Savings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Protest against continued operation of transport ships by the War Department of the United States, when

being operated as a separate fleet by the War Department with no regard for Shipping Board business or marine conditions, places the government in competition with itself in ship operation.

Officers of the transport system, of course, are fighting to retain it, and to keep themselves in their positions, otherwise they would have to return to the navy department at several ranks lower than their present standing in the transport system. They allege inexcusable waste and extravagance in Shipping Board operation, while the private individuals, corporations and associations declare that the transport system itself duplicates the waste of the Shipping Board. They do not deny or defend the waste in shipping board operation but ask that duplication of this waste of some \$20,000,000 every month be eliminated. The matter has also been called to the attention of Charles G. Dawes.

To a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, J. P. Williams, secretary of the Pacific American Steamship Association, whose headquarters are in this city, said: "Steamship owners and operators charge, and have submitted volumes of evidence supporting these charges, that official reports of operating costs and losses in the transport system are so rendered by transport officers that they are camouflaged out of all semblance to the true conditions of affairs. Costs of repairs are so hidden that the true operating expenses are not shown, and where the transports seem to be making money, they are actually losing hundreds of thousands of dollars of the people's money weekly."

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WOMEN QUESTION ALL CANDIDATES

Comprehensive Questionnaire Seeks Attitude of Would-Be Mayors on Many Local Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Instanting the possibilities of checks which women organized as nonpartisan voters may exercise on the principals in political campaigns, the Boston League of Women Voters has sent a searching questionnaire to candidates for Mayor at the municipal election in December. The queries cover a fairly wide range of subjects on issues of more or less local interest but of universal application in other cities and towns.

After establishing the personal qualifications of the candidate in point of education, previous experience in public office and membership in organizations in civil life, the questionnaire proceeds to specific issues. Among the questions asked is, "Will you seek to perfect the segregated budget system?" and four subordinate proposals, through which it is calculated the budget could be more carefully and efficiently compiled, are submitted for the candidate to approve or reject.

The candidate is asked whether he favors retention in office of competent city employees, not protected by civil service, without regard to a change in the city administration; whether he favors equal pay and opportunity for men and women in the city employ; as to the respective merits of having city work done by contract system or by the city employees. Other betterment suggestions are submitted for the candidates' consideration, including better disposition of refuse, a city planning program and zoning system, higher standards through better licensing and supervision of public amusement places, neighborhood playgrounds in congested districts and better provisions for detention of women under arrest.




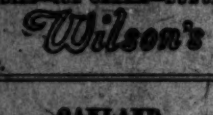
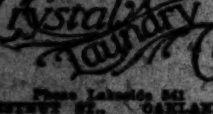



Announcement of the queries, which have been submitted to mayoralty candidates, aroused press comment to the effect that the proposals include many items involving added expense and, consequently, added taxes. In reply the league asserts its opposition to increasing the tax burden, advocates closer scrutiny of the budget and other expenditures, and suggests that there is such a thing as false economy. It is also urged that if the coming Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament is successful in lifting some of the burden of taxation, a proportionately small amount might not be too much for municipal improvement. Further, it is urged that the candidate's answers show his intention, and the matter of expediency may be decided by developments.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

PRE-RAPHAELITISM

II. It Strives

I meant to have called this chapter "It Strives." But did Pre-Raphaelitism in those brief years of its heyday, from 1848 to 1855, flourish? Hardly. So the title of this chapter has been changed to "It Strives."

After the exhibition of 1856, when the work of the Big Three—Rossetti, Millais and Holman Hunt—was received with anger and vituperation, Rossetti dropped out of the scene. He had no faculty for fighting. His heart was in his dreams—and I fancy that he never really cared about the ethics of Pre-Raphaelitism. He liked talking about it, he liked the unswerving sincerity and love of the very early painters who were their models, but love to him was love for an ideal woman, not the profound love for God and man that was root and branch of Holman Hunt. So he dropped away from the Brotherhood, no longer signs P. R. B. after his name, and returns to his poems, and to his pictures which are poems, to seclusion and brooding, leaving to the Brotherhood the memory of his winged thoughts, and the aura of his graceful presence, inspiration and lively, brooding intelligence. Millais and Holman Hunt were of sterner stuff. They had no intention of giving up the fight, and showed their metal by sending remarkable pictures to the Royal Academy of 1851. Millais exhibited "The Woodman's Daughter," "Marina," and "The Return of the Dove," and Holman Hunt, "The Two Gentlemen of Verona."

Again the storm broke over their heads. Certain people actually demanded that these pictures should be removed from the exhibition. Then Ruskin intervened, and in two letters to The Times carried the war into the enemy's camp, maintained that it was the official painters who were untrue to nature and that the Pre-Raphaelites were faithful, honest and humble interpreters of nature. So pontifical was Ruskin at that time, so obedient was his art following in the country, that the critics and the public, which were hostile, veered round, the abuse ceased, and Pre-Raphaelitism was grudgingly given a fair hearing.

Next year when Millais showed "Ophelia," and "The Huguenot," and Holman Hunt "The Hireling Shepherd," and "Ophelia" and "Isabella," the battle may be said to have been won; but just when victory had been attained, as so often happens, the Brotherhood broke up because, well, in plain words, because individuality was stronger than fraternity. In 1853 Millais was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy. His revolving days were over. A member of the Royal Academy does not rebel—he votes, and quickly becomes conscious that he is a member of a royal and aristocratic "club" with privileges, prejudices and honors.

The inspiration of Pre-Raphaelitism lingered with Millais. He painted other remarkable pictures, which may be described as still under the Pre-Raphaelite influence, such as "Autumn Leaves" and "The Blind Girl" in 1856, "The Vale of Rest" in 1858, and "The Eve of St. Agnes" in 1863. Gradually his technique broadened, he lost or discarded the precise, loving particularity of "The Carpenter's Shop" and "The Return of the Dove to the Ark," and although in such pictures as "The North West Passage," of 1874, he retained much of his old mastery, it is plain that his P. R. B. days had gone never to return. He became a figure in the art world, and finally president of the Royal Academy, but his great claim to fame is the work he did as a young man in his P. R. B. days when he, Rossetti and Holman Hunt were cronies.

To resume: The Brotherhood broke up in 1853. Rossetti had already gone. Millais had been elected to the Royal Academy, and Holman Hunt, having sold "The Light of the World," which was hung at the Royal Academy in 1854, and which Carlyle called "the greatest picture he had seen painted by any modern man," prepared to set forth on his memorable journey to the East. Of the other members, the lesser group, Thomas Woolner, the sculptor, had gone to Australia, and F. G. Stephens had virtually given up painting and had become a writer chiefly on art. There are records of a final meeting of the Brotherhood in 1853, when they gathered together to draw each other's portraits as a present to Thomas Woolner in Australia.

So it seemed that the Brotherhood had indeed dissolved. But Pre-Raphaelitism had not come to an end. In spite of the many books that have been written about the movement, and the diverse opinions that have been held as to who was the founder, and who had the greatest influence, it seems quite clear today that the supreme influence, the most consistent member of the brotherhood, and the only one of the confraternity who held adamantly to the tenets until the end, was Holman Hunt. From the first to the last he was Pre-Raphaelite. He was not as great a craftsman as Millais, he had not Rossetti's romantic idealism, but he was steadfast, he remained true in every picture he painted and in every public act of his life, to Pre-Raphaelitism, and in the big, lumbering book he publishes on the brotherhood, although it is not written with any literary skill, yet every page bears the marks of his deep sincerity.

There was no more virtue in the technique of Pre-Raphaelitism than in any other method of painting. To paint the facts of a scene, every little important or unimportant detail with equal pertinacity, which is the way of Pre-Raphaelitism, is no better or finer than to paint the effect, which is the way of Impressionism, or to paint only the significant vision which is the way of Post-Impressionism. What was the spirit of Pre-Raphaelitism? The spirit of it, the honesty, the ge-

termination to be true to the highest, and all this was ingrained in Holman Hunt. It was said of him: "Intensely conscientious and uncompromising, he rendered his noble vision with a minuteness of sometimes crude detail that robbed them too often of the highest beauty."

And yet how wonderfully Holman Hunt's pictures wear. His historical settings of the Christian story recall the intensity of Bunyan. To paint "The Scapegoat," "The Finding of Jesus in the Temple," "The Holy Innocents," he, being a true Pre-Raphaelite, must go to Palestine, and there recreate the scenes on the actual spots. They are like no other pictures; he sets down strenuously, and with a force which he concentrates upon every detail, all that his powerful and religious brain can imagine, with the inner as well as with the outer eye.

"The Scapegoat" hangs in Manchester. I never look at it without profound emotion. It is essential Pre-Raphaelitism. This is the smaller of the two versions of this subject that he produced. The landscape of the larger version was entirely painted on the shores of the Dead Sea; the Manchester picture was painted in his studio in Jerusalem by way of experiment, as he had seen a rainbow while engaged on the larger work, and wondered how it would look in the picture, and whether the goat should be gray or brown. I have not seen the two pictures side by side. It would be interesting to decide which is the better—the one painted on the spot or the one painted from memory.

I have traced briefly the story of the Pre-Raphaelite movement as shown during those brief years of its existence, from 1848 to 1853, and the strange thing is that, looking at it today, it is neither Rossetti nor Millais, who seem to be the core of the movement. They were Pre-Raphaelites by chance, but it was Holman Hunt's life. And the other man, to whom it meant everything, Ford Madox Brown, never even belonged to the Brotherhood. But in his heart he was a Pre-Raphaelite. These two men are the everlasting Brothers of that great movement in striving and fulfillment. Q. R.

E. L. HENRY, ARTIST-HISTORIAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Edward Lamon Henry, National Academician, born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1841, occupies a place in American art history—and in the affections of a large body of collectors—that is absolutely unique. He is the Washington Irving of a painted "Sketch-Book," the genial and gracious old-school picture chronicler of the nation's Colonial period, and of the early and middle nineteenth century.

From his early "Wedding in the Queen Anne Colony Days," with the quizzical, clad bride and groom starting off on their horseback honeymoon trip, to the "New England Railway Station," painted in the Centennial year, and immediately popular in reproductions innumerable, and the "Election Day—Contest Between James E. Polk and Henry Clay, 1844," his latest important picture, dated 1912, he produced in all less than 200 works in his inimitable genre. He was slow, not so much from technical virtuosity as from his habit of meticulous historical documentation in every detail. These pictures occupy places

of honor in the principal art museums, and historical societies of the country, as well as in many of the best of the conservative private collections of native painting.

Almost every large dealer specializing in American art has an E. L. Henry or two in his reserve stock, which he is in no wise eager to part with, even at double or triple the price which the artist received for his canvases. This price was modest enough; but the extraordinary and delightful thing about it is that it did not vary appreciably during the whole half-century of Henry's simple, sunny and untroubled career. In this respect it was like his style, and like his subjects. For the "Railway Station" he received \$530, which in 1876 was a price that meant fame and fortune to a rising American painter. Then the New Movement intervened, and garish impressionism eclipsed the pale, lighted and lavender-shaded canvases which up to three or four years ago appeared regularly in the Academy and other exhibitions (Henry was also an active member of the American Water Color Society), and were as regularly marked with the label "Sold." For the painter had a following as steadfast as his own character and art, and neither picture, price nor appreciation was affected by the changes of mere fickle fashion.

Henry lived and worked, year in and year out, in his comfortable, old-fashioned studio at Cragmoor, the now noted artist colony in the Shawangunk Mountains, scarce 100 miles distant from New York City, but worlds away in its atmosphere of thought and beauty of natural environment. Here, amidst a veritable museum of costumes, furniture and miscellaneous relics covering a century or more of American history, were created those little masterpieces, in their kind, which from now on will become more and more precious not only as heirlooms of American native art, but especially as memories of manners and customs in a brave bygone period, and the reflection of a free, loyal nature without rudeness or guile. The Metropolitan Museum, New York, possesses only a single example of E. L. Henry, but that is an exceptionally good one, in the matter of color at least. It is the "Old Dutch Church," that antique colonial fane, built in 1760, demolished in 1874, which stood at the corner of Fulton and William streets, and which old residents who can look back to the middle of last century recall was for many years the post office. This painting was formerly in the collection of Morris K. Jessup.

The technical style of E. L. Henry, which underwent no change or evolution in the full 50 years of his professional career, is peculiar without being in any way striking, perhaps because there is in it not a little of the painstaking "art that conceals art." Though he studied in the best academic schools of Philadelphia and New York, and even had a term in Paris under Courbet, not a trace of any of these influences is discernible in his work; unless it be in the scrupulous draftsmanship, combined with a certain easy articulation in composition. His color is restrained, almost neutralized, to serve simply as an "envelope" giving atmospheric consistency to his pictures. His lighting is for clearness, not for dramatic effect. The shifting scenery of sun and storm, of mists and dawn and moonlight, plays no part in his scheme of pictorial presentation. His real landscape is memory, and his imagination is of the retrospective

sort that recreates bygone realities. He dwells in an ancient kingdom of canal boats, stage-coaches, old taverns, horses and "buggies," peopled with gentlemen in curls and crinolines, and gentlemen in bottle-green coats, lavender pantaloons and "beaver" hats; a land where it is always afternoon, and the mild sweet daylight has a wistful twinge, vaguely reminiscent of old lace and lavender.

PITTSBURGH

Its Permanent Collection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The annual international exhibitions which are a distinguishing feature of the department of fine arts of the Carnegie Institute, whose vast building with the many of the Carnegie Technical Schools spreading up the hillside in Schenley Park are enduring monuments of the famed master of iron and steel manufacture, are intimately known to the world of art. Each year hundreds of paintings from all the art corners of civilization are judged by a jury of international artists, and the accepted paintings, usually about one-half of those submitted, attract artists and lovers of art by the thousands, while art critics from everywhere and a rich field for exploitation of their varying judgments.

The permanent collection of this department of fine art is known less than these annual exhibitions, yet it is rich in familiar names. Including hardly more than 150 canvases, it is exceptionally representative of recent and contemporary American art, and American visitors breathing its atmosphere may feel peculiarly at home.

Other great rooms are devoted to prints, engravings, drawings by hundreds of nearly every American artist of name, and many foreigners; a valuable array of Japanese prints, an absorbing collection of Whistler etchings and lithographs, water colors by foreign and native artists, casts of the most notable of ancient marbles, myriads of precious art objects in the museum, but the several galleries devoted to oils are the center of interest always for the innumerable visitors, a mass of them quite "distinguished," who come from all parts of the world to look into the laboratories of the University of Pittsburgh, the Carnegie Technical Schools and the tremendous factory in metals of the mills which spread over many square miles along the valleys of the Ohio, Monongahela and Allegheny rivers.

In this limited but valuable collection there are no old masterpieces of note. Of the medieval, the Renaissance and Pre-Raphaelite periods there is nothing. The only "old masters" represented are William Hoare and Benjamin West, the former in a portrait of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, the latter in his "Venus Lamenting the Death of Adonis," unquestionably one of the choicest of the smaller canvases of the Pennsylvania Quaker who made his own brushes, bought his ochres from the Indians, was famed as a young artist in Rome, Florence and Modena, became an intimate of Sir Joshua Reynolds, appointed court painter by King George III, one of the founders of the Royal Academy and succeeded Sir Joshua as president of that institution so vital to British art and in some measure to the art of the world.

All of the other paintings are de-

cisively modern. Though recent, no single one is of the "modernists," as illustrated by either impressionist, neo-impressionist, symbolist, cubist, futurist, dadaist or satanist. Even the three by Claude Monet, "The Willows," "Water Lilies Beneath the Bridge," and "Seine at Levaucour," are of repressed impressionist technique and might have been done by any conservative devotee of sunlight and plein-air.

Of landscapes there is a preponderance, all of them of more than passing interest in personality of the artist and illustration of the period, but few of the instantly compelling. A small moonlight by Ralph A. Blakelock is a delightful impression of a pale moon making lacework of the foliage of a graceful tree, another Blakelock of Californian redwoods being less successful. An exceedingly appealing landscape in its tonal qualities and composition is "Afternoon Near Arkville, New York," by A. H. Wyant. The two most recent landscape purchases are "Vanishing Mist," by Ernest Lawson, and "Easter Tide," by Lucien Simon, an experiment in tempera. One would find it difficult to realize that this creation is from the same hand which produced the large, rich interior, "Evening in a Studio," which, faulty in many features, is rather good in portrait studies of the artist's family and friends.

Fritz Thaulow is fairly represented in a French landscape, a good evening effect; Jean Charles Cazin in "A Suburb of Antwerp," by no means, however, an example of Cazin's best mood; Bruce Crane's always subdued but always gracious outdoor thought was hardly ever better expressed than in his "November Hills," an impressive mass of brown hillside meadow with a group of melancholy trees; Charles H. Davis gives a good account of his brush in "Moonrise at Twilight," so difficult of interpretation; a city scene shows Childe Hassam in a mood wholly diverse from his latest work, so colorful and airy and sunshiny.

Winslow Homer's "The Wreck," showing a life-saving corps launching their boat for a rescue, is one of the most effective in tone, composition and action of that distinguished American's land and seascapes. "The Clouded Sun" is an excellent example of George Inness. Though not an accounting of his highest standard it is esteemed a very fortunate possession. "The Grand Canal by Moonlight" by Eugene le Sidaner, would hardly be guessed a Venetian canal by those who know "the city in the sea," and suffers by comparison with almost any of the Sidaner canvases, more than a score of them, which composed the "one-man exhibit" of the last international. One of the most alluring of the nature studies, in all art qualities, is the "Fishing Boats at Sunrise" of Jonas Lie, in which the decisively liquid and translucent expanse of water, with shimmering path of sunlight, is admirably accomplished, though his boats in the foreground are too suggestive of toy yachts. The texture, so to speak, of the perspective of water stretching to a far shore marks one of the most successful efforts of this native of Norway who long ago adopted America and is represented in nearly every public art collection in America.

Ben Foster's "Hazy Moonrise" is somewhat less successful than the Blakelock and Davis moonlights, the three, capable as they may be, proving anew the exasperatingly elusive magic of the delicate sheen upon earthly ob-

jects of the bewitching clair de lune; but for every landscapist this motif has a fascination from which there is no escape. One may turn aside from the landscape delights with mention of another moonrise, "A Canadian Pastoral," by Horatio Walker, a pleasing emotion with the customary presence of splendid Walker bovines in a team of mighty oxen.

Among the larger canvases is "Awaiting the Return," by Charles Stanley Reinhart, who began his art life in Pittsburgh. The theme is French, a group of fishermen's wives watching for the expected boats, one with marine glass standing at the foot of a shrine—all loyally academic in treatment. One of the most impressive in technical accomplishment is the "Christ at the Home of Mary and Martha," by Henry O. Tanner, the famed Negro painter, Pittsburgh born, son of a Methodist bishop.

Not his masterpiece, but yet a fine example of his genius, is the large group, rich in coloring called "The Peasance of Eleanor, Duchess of Gloucester," by E. A. Abbey. Popular with the mass of visitors is the "Boulevard des Italiens" of Raffaelli, a brilliant flare of color, the foreground figures being portraits of the artist's friends, or other notable men and women. Puvis de Chavannes is represented by his "Visions of Antiquity," a mere suggestion of the genius exhibited in his great murals in America and Europe.

Of the many portraits and portrait studies the full length Sarasate, with violin, is easily voted the most famous, though there are excellent ones of the Duchess of Rutland, by Emile Blanche; John W. Alexander, the "Pittsburgh Sargent," by himself; Andrew and Mrs. Carnegie, by Anders Zorn; Mrs. Schenley, donor of the great park, by George Hicks; Sir William Orpen, by himself, a first prize painting of the International Exhibition of 1910, the artist, palette in hand, impinged against brilliant light of his studio window.

These are glimpses of a collection, almost wholly illustrative of the work of artists contemporary which, with a wealth of accessories not in oil, has grown to distinguished interest within less than two decades.

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AMERICAN IDEALS

At present, certain tendencies of doubt exist in the public mind and sometimes in the minds of the painters themselves, writes Max Bohm, in a recent letter. These people often neglect their ability to think. From time to time one hears such a remark as this: We have never had a Michael Angelo or a Rembrandt or a Titian or a Velasquez or anyone like that. Can we, shall we, ever have men like these? The answer to this is, in the first place, that Italy never had a Rembrandt, that Holland never had a Michael Angelo, that Spain never had a Holbein or an Albrecht Dürer, that Germany never had a Velasquez, etc. The artistic strength of Holland lay in the fact that her big men did not try to be French or Italian or anything else, but were bent on being Hollanders through and through. The same idea was in all the others nations that achieved artistic power. What America needs in this is confidence in her own opinions.

If we look to Europe or yearn to follow European examples, we would make a mistake. The follower can never hope to head the procession or even to successfully explore the mountains and valleys of even his own imagination, since if he follows, his ideas are inspired from the outside and not within his own consciousness. Too often in the past have Americans referred their opinions and ideas to the guidance and judgments of the foreign adviser. Now it is quite clear that the American idea in art (growing ever stronger) will not suit Europe any more than our political tendencies do. As the saying has it: "We need not wear a macintosh raincoat in sunny America when it rains in London."

All the overseas nations now, as in the past, are striving more than ever for mental and physical leadership and power and each one for himself. So we do not want a Michael Angelo as the result of the real first one. But we want to raise up among us a prophet painter with his own ideas, his own vision. The spiritual gifts of a Rembrandt will appear here just as powerful but in another form. The opulent color of Titian will be made to glow in a higher light by an American hand on American ground, and new things will happen such as have not been before—American imagination as powerful, as wonderful, at least, as anything that ever went before. But we shall only have this when ideas in all good directions shall be valuable to us, and loved, because they are our own and do not derive or copy or follow foreign leadership.

The character, the individuality is the determining quality. Whenever one sails up New York harbor we see a city such as no other city ever was, an almost unbelievable city. We then remember that Venice, Florence, Rome were once young, raw and unfinished. Then it came that their aspect was determined by the dreams, the aspirations of their citizens, by their architects, their sculptors, their painters. As the painters paint, so do the poets write, and thus the idea is spread. The silent canvases in time give direction to the vital thoughts that flower in a nation. Now are we in the great formative period and we need have never a doubt. It may well be that the leaders are already here but are not known as yet. There are those around us with their eyes only on the misty beauty of the crumbling past, unable or unwilling to see and realize the growing glory of the now.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Vermont Farmer

I looked over his domain, the settled beauty of the old house, the taste of the blue-painted jars, the shimmering river, the stretch of the Connecticut Valley, the hills prodding the skyline gently, and in all sincerity I thought him better off than in the rich, fat world of the unimaginative Middle West. I said this, and he asked me hesitatingly, as though he ought by right to be talking of pumpkins, why so many authors come from these parts—then.

So I expounded to him my theory: it was because the country was ugly, and living rather mean; that the mind must create its own beauty and must imagine what is not there, giving expression to its fancies by writing them down rather than by experiencing them.

We were quite caught up in the clouds until it came time to shake hands and say good-bye. Shaking hands in America makes us conscious. It is like going to the train to see people off—there is nothing more to be said after the touch of palms. Only the Arabs do this with enthusiasm, the adieux growing to a full crescendo after the hand-shaking.

"There is no doubt about it," I said to W—, when we were on our way once more, "I like these Vermont people."

Before he could reply our car slackened its pace to ask a pedestrian if we were "right" for Windsor. Yet we were not answered immediately, for the eye of the one accosted lighted upon a friend passing in a buggy, and he put us aside to parley.

"Got a new buggy?"

"Yep," said the occupant of the buggy.

"What you done with the old one?"

"Kept it."

"Want to trade it?"

"Nope."

"Go on."

Then we were advised of the route laconically.

"Like 'em still?" asked W— of me.

"Yep," I answered stoutly.

"We Discover New England," Louise Closser Hale.

The Epoch-Making Discovery

One great invention, which has perhaps done more than any other to expedite human communication, has been only partially followed out—the invention of the alphabet.

Men were, indeed, able to read long before they conceived the idea of an alphabet. Picture-writing must have occurred to a great many minds in-

dependently. It was not very different from the Lagadrian method of communication. Instead of sending a thing to one at a distance, it would be a saving in labor to send a rude picture of the object. The further development of the idea was inevitable. The pictures could be conventionalized and combined. Not only nouns and verbs, but other parts of speech could be indicated in pictograms. But though picture-writing answered very well for a simple state of society where the thoughts to be communicated were very few, it became increasingly difficult as the number of words to be

George Eliot in Spain

Barcelona, February 3, 1867.

My Dear Mrs. Lehmman.—When one's time is almost all spent out of doors in churches or in theatres, it is not easy to find time for letter writing. But I should have wanted to say a few words to you before we go further south, even if I had not promised to do so. . . . We stayed three days at San Sebastian. . . . We walked for hours on the fine sands of the bay, and each evening the sunset was memorable among our sunsets. I hope

imagine that everything of this sort is interesting to us. We watch the audience as well as the actors, and we try to accustom our ears to the Spanish pronunciation. All this morning we have been bathing in the clear soft air, and looking at the placid sea. If it continues placid till Wednesday, think of us as starting for Alicante in the steamboat, ultimately for Melaga and Granada.

But I am scribbling unconsciously without much excuse—my only excuse is that I like to fancy myself talking to you.—From "Memories of Half a Century," R. O. Lehmann.

the still-room, or at our sewing in a chamber that opened out of the great hall. My lady despised every kind of work that would now be called fancy-work. She considered that the use of colored threads or worsted was only fit to amuse children; but that grown women ought not to be taken with mere blues and reds, but to restrict their pleasure in sewing to making small and delicate stitches. She would speak of the old tapestry in the hall as the work of her ancestresses who lived before the Reformation, and were consequently unacquainted with pure and simple tastes in work. . . . Nor would

"Come and See"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor. To those who give it any thought whatever, it would seem, perhaps, that this is a day of great strife in the world and struggle among mortals. But, on the other hand, to those who have an inkling of infinite Mind and its idea, it is seen to be a day of vast accomplishment and unfolding of divine Principle. The time has passed when it was considered necessary for only a comparative few to take an interest in world affairs. Now, with illiteracy ever lessening, and education practically in the reach of all, the individual's horizon is continually broadening. The time has come for each one to utilize the facilities at hand, and to think in nation and world-wide terms, ceasing to think merely in circumscribed community terms. The affairs of China or any other nation should be of as much interest as one's native country. Divine Principle is the only true basis upon which international problems can be solved, and Principle is all that has any power to attract and unify the thinking of men.

Thus it is clearly seen that the individual's vision must constantly broaden; he must bring right thinking to bear on the affairs of the entire world, so that all mankind, awakening to an understanding of man's true relationship to God, divine Principle, may be healed not only of beliefs in sin, disease, and death, but of any limited sense whatsoever. What a wonderful and comforting vision was that of John the Revelator when on the Isle of Patmos he beheld "the book" with the seven seals, and after the first seal was opened, he writes, "And I heard, as it were the noise of thunder, one . . . saying, Come and see." With the opening of the seals, one after the other, John saw spread before him the completeness and perfection of God's creation; he saw the ultimate goal that is gained when mortals have put off mortality; he beheld the utter downfall and destruction of all evil. After the opening of the seventh seal, and just before the sounding of the seventh angel, John continues: "In the days of the voice of the seventh angel, when he shall begin to sound, the mystery of God should be finished, as he hath declared to his servants the prophets."

Throughout the ages philosophers have pondered the questions: Is there a God? What is God? What is man? and Thoreau makes the statement in one of his books, "We know not where we are." But with the discovery of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy for all time has solved what has appeared to mankind to be "the mystery of God." Christian Science bids the world "come and see," and not only to come and see but to partake of the heavenly manna and overcome the belief in sin, sickness, and death, in themselves and in others. On page 216 of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she says: "Who shall say that man is alive to-day, but may be dead to-morrow? What has touched Life, God, to such strange issues? Here theories cease, and Science unveils the mystery and solves the problem of man."

Christian Science invites mankind to come and see what the true existence of man really is. It reveals to mortals that God is Mind, Spirit, divine consciousness or Principle; a living and palpable reality; the cause of man's true being. It answers all the mysteries of being that have puzzled not only the little child, with his seemingly unanswerable questions, but the philosophers and physicists.

Life is cause and is unlimited good. Then, Life, cause or good, and the infinite idea, which is the expression or outcome of cause, is all there is. Since all there is, is good, it would be inconsistent and utterly illogical to say that evil also exists, for evil is destructible and there can be no baneful element in good. Evil is only a belief of mortal mind, the suppositional opposite of God, infinite Mind, and for that reason is neither to be feared nor honored as anything intelligent or authoritative. From this basis of the allness, oneness, completeness, and inseparableness of cause and effect or God and His idea, man, and the nothingness of error, does the student of divine Science solve not only his so-called physical difficulties, but applies his understanding of Truth to problems of business, politics, household cares, or any mistaken or discordant condition that presents itself for healing and correction. Mrs. Eddy, in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," says: "One thing is eternally here: it reigns supreme to-day, to-morrow, forever. We need it in our homes, at our firesides, on our altars, for with it win we the race of the centuries. We have it only as we live it. This is that needful one thing—divine Science, whereby thought is spiritualized, reaching outward and upward to Science in Christianity, Science in medicine, in physics, and in metaphysics." (Pp. 126-127).

Previous to the discovery of Christian Science, with the exception of the very early Christians, God had been worshiped blindly and without understanding. Thinking God to be corporeal, and ignorant of God and man as wholly spiritual, mortals sought to overcome material conditions with material methods. Just as medicines were employed to heal the sick, so were weapons manufactured where with to do battle. Mankind was deficient in the true, scientific knowledge of overcoming all erroneous beliefs by the simple, exact process of replacing such beliefs with what is

true and real.—Principle and its infinite idea. They lacked the understanding which demonstrates the healing works whereof Jesus the Christ promised, "In my name shall they cast out devils . . . and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover." Demonstration is what is needed in the world today. And it is for each individual through his knowledge of man's unity with God, to prove by works—healing the sick and overcoming sin—that Christian Science is demonstrable, and not merely a pleasant theory to be put on a shelf and taken down at will. This Science necessitates constant application. For if what one knows is not put into practice his knowledge soon becomes mere words without works.

For the very reason that all that is actually taking place is the unfolding of divine Mind, which is good, the true metaphysician can look with the utmost equanimity upon all passing events. In her book, "Christian Healing," page 10, Mrs. Eddy succinctly says: "God is All, and in all; that finishes the question of a good and a bad side to existence." And a Principle that is All-in-all is what Christian Science offers to mankind: "Come and see" and drink of its life-giving waters.

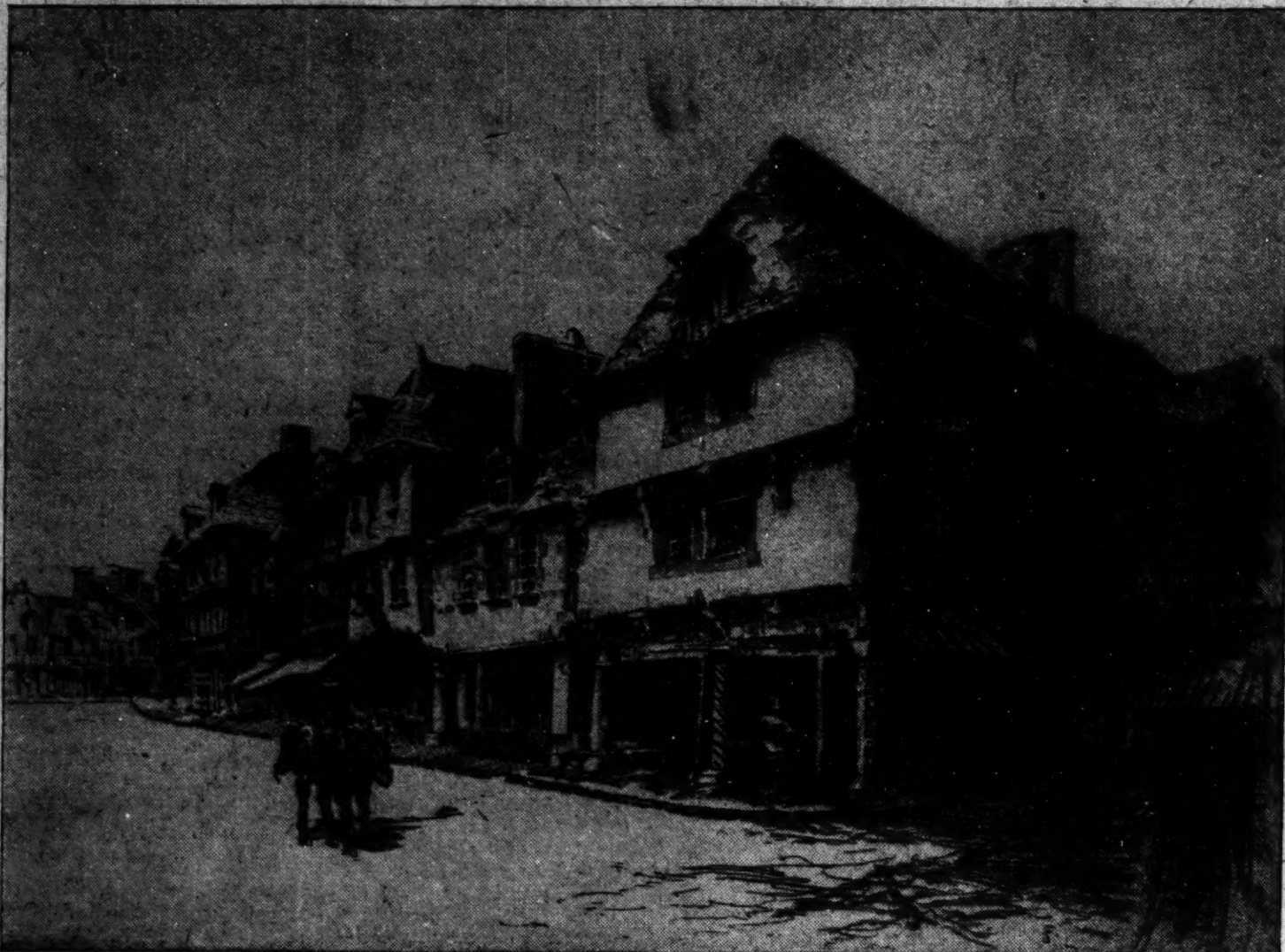
We Seek the High Hill Country

We often go a-driving across the "pleasant land," in summer through the pine woods dark, or by the ocean strand; But when the orchards blossom, and when the apples fall, We seek the high hill country that props the mountain wall.

Old farms with mossed stone fences, old grassy roads that wind Forever on and upward to higher fields behind, By ancient bush-grown pastures, bestrewn with boulders gray, And lonely meadow slopes that bear thin crops of upland hay.

As, terrace over terrace, we climb the mountain stair, More solitary grow the ways, more wild the farms and rare, And slenderer in their rocky beds the singing brooks that go Down-slipping to the valley stream a thousand feet below.

Above us and above us still the grim escarpments rise, Till homeward we must turn at last, or ere the daylight dies, And leave unsealed the summit height, the even ridge o'erhead, Where smoulder through the cedar screen the sunbeams red. . . . —Henry A. Beers.



"Old Houses in the Grande Rue [Dol]," by John Taylor Arms

Dol Is Droll

Whether or not Robert Louis Stevenson with his donkey, which walks companionably through the pages of "Travels With a Donkey," ever visited this quaint old town in France we are not certain, but at least one can be sure it would have tested the mettle of his pen to describe it. Even the name of the village is droll. For it is Dol, Dol is in Ile-de-France, thirteen miles southeast of Saint-Malo. In it are many very ancient houses and a medieval cathedral. Being far from the haunts of tourists, Dol offers great opportunity for one wishing to enjoy quietly its unusualness.

This Grande Rue seems to be ideal, indeed, for the great purpose of picture-taking. Not only are the houses most accommodatingly uneven, but the street itself curves. There was once a man laying out streets for a city who had no shame in owning he would make every street curved, with not a straight one in it, so that as you went along you would always fancy some surprise awaiting just out of sight. And there is much to be said for such a method of street-laying, save only that the ways be broad and curved and not merely crooked. One remembers easily that Hazlitt, thoroughly approved of a curving road, and it can be easily imagined that he would have transferred his affection over to a curving village street. For if one is epicure enough, as Stevenson called Hazlitt on the matter of roads, to require a curving road you would have no trouble in attaching the same requirement to a street. There is one misgiving, however: Hazlitt added to his requirement for a curving road the further demand of a "three hours march to dinner," and of course it would be difficult to satisfy that rule in, say, Dol.

My Lady's Household

. . . I think I ought to make you understand something more of what we did all day long at Hanbury Court. There were five of us at the time of which I am speaking, all young women of good descent, and allied (however distantly) to people of rank. When we were not with my lady, Mrs. Medlicott looked after us: a gentle little woman, who had been companion to my lady for many years, and was inducted, I have been told, some kind of relation to her. Mrs. Medlicott's parents had lived in Germany, and the consequence was, she spoke English with a very foreign accent. Another consequence was, that she excelled in all manner of needlework, such as is not known even by name in these days. She could darn either lace, table-linen, India muslin, or stockings, so that no one could tell where the hole or rent had been. . . . She would take a piece of French cambric, and by drawing out some threads, and working in others, it became delicate lace in a very few hours. She did the same by Holland's cloth, and made coarse strong lace with which all my lady's napkins and table-linen were trimmed. We worked under her during a great part of the day, either in

my lady's household, or at our sewing in a chamber that opened out of the great hall. My lady despised every kind of work that would now be called fancy-work. She considered that the use of colored threads or worsted was only fit to amuse children; but that grown women ought not to be taken with mere blues and reds, but to restrict their pleasure in sewing to making small and delicate stitches. She would speak of the old tapestry in the hall as the work of her ancestresses who lived before the Reformation, and were consequently unacquainted with pure and simple tastes in work. . . . Nor would

Very frequently one of us would be summoned to my lady to read aloud to her, as she sat in her small withdrawing room, some improving book. It was generally Mr. Addison's "Spectator," but one year, I remember, we had to read "Sturm's Reflections," translated from a German book Mrs. Medlicott recommended. Mr. Sturm told us what to think about for every day in the year; and very dull it was; but I believe Queen Charlotte had liked the book very much, and the thought of her royal approbation kept my lady awake during the reading.

"Mrs. Chapon's Letters" and "Dr. Gregory's Advice to Young Ladies" composed the rest of our library for week-day reading. . . . Every one of us passed a portion of the day with Lady Ludlow; and now and then we rode out with her in her coach and four. She did not like to go out with a pair of horses, considering this rather beneath her rank; and, indeed, four horses were very often needed to pull her heavy coach through the stiff mud. But it was rather a cumbersome equipage through the narrow Worcestershire lanes; and I used often to think it was well that countesses were not plentiful, or else we might have met another lady of quality in another coach and four, when there would have been no possibility of turning or passing each other, and very little chance of backing. Once when the idea of this danger of meeting another countess in a narrow deep rutted lane was very prominent in my mind, I ventured to ask Mrs. Medlicott what would have to be done on such an occasion; and she told me that "de latest creation must back, for sure," which puzzled me a good deal at the time, although I understand it now. I began to find out the use of the "Peagee," a book which had seemed to me rather dull before; but, as I was always a coward in a coach, I made myself acquainted with the dates of creation of our three Warwickshire earls, and was happy to find that Earl Ludlow ranked second, the eldest earl being not likely to drive out in a carriage.—"My Lady Ludlow," by Mrs. Gaskell.

Prout

We all know his drawings, and love them: they have a peculiar character which no other architectural drawings ever possessed, and which no others ever can possess, because all Prout's subjects are being knocked down, or restored (Prout did not like restored buildings any more than I do). There will never be any more Prout drawings. Nor could he have been even that, or expressed with that mysteriously effective touch that peculiar delight in broken and old buildings, unless he had been withdrawn from all high art influence.—John Ruskin.

written increased. For each word, or at least syllable, had to have a symbol of its own. Reading and writing became very difficult. There were so many symbols to learn and remember.

Then came the epoch-making discovery of the alphabet. It represents a triumph of analysis and synthesis. It was found that it was not necessary to make a picture at all. The sounds of the language were distinguished and reduced to a very few elements. These phonetic elements were indicated by certain letters. Once having learned the value of the letters, they could be put together in any way that might be desired. Even in our imperfect alphabet we can with twenty-six letters form all the words that are in our language. If we desire to make new words, the same letters can be used. There is no confusion. Even a child can do it. Of course a child cannot learn the alphabet as quickly as he can learn to read a few simple words without spelling. If you wish him to recognize the word "cat," it is not necessary that he should painfully spell out c-a-t. Write the word beside a picture of a cat and he sees the point. Likewise dog and rat and other animals may be recognized in this pictorial way without any strain on the power of analysis.

But the difficulty comes when you pass from these simplicities to more complex actualities. Suppose, instead of "cat" you write it "act." There is a family resemblance between the two written forms. The child naturally infers that "act" is a different kind of a cat.

Then you must confront him with the highly intellectual task of spelling. The child sees each letter standing in its integrity. A has a sound of its own and so has C and so has T. These letters will join in spelling "cat," but they have no prejudices in favor of such a combination. They will just as readily join with other letters to form any other animal. These vowels and consonants have no preferences that prevent them from making any word that may happen to be needed. But whatever company they are in, they have a value of their own—"The Pleasures of an Absentee Landlord and Other Essays," Samuel McChord Crothers.

The Mirage

Across the Bay are low-lying cliffs. Where stand fishermen's cottages; I can barely distinguish them with the naked eye. But today the cliffs are lifted, escarpment, perpendicular, mysterious, inaccessible. And those sordid dwellings have become

The magnificent fortified castles of Sea-kings.

—Nathan Haskell Dole.

A Line Drawn

Of all dangers to a nation, as things exist in our day, there can be no greater one than having certain portions of the people set off from the rest by a line drawn—they not privileged as others, but degraded, humiliated, made of no account.—Wall Whitman.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, OCT. 10, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Mystery About Canal Tolls

SOMETHING mysterious appears to be involved in the recurrence of the attempt in the United States Congress to effect the repeal of the Panama Canal tolls. Certainly there seems to be no very clear understanding, anywhere, as to how the present effort in that direction had its incentive. The recommendation for the repeal, which has been discovered indelibly embedded in the text of the Republican platform adopted at the Chicago convention of the party, might almost have slipped in inadvertently, so far as can be shown by any present claim to knowledge of it on the part of those who might be expected to know. The platform said:

We recommend that all ships engaged in coastwise trade and all vessels of the American merchant marine shall pass through the Panama Canal without payment of tolls.

But the representatives of the party which blew warm on the proposition at the time that plank was being adopted now seem inclined to blow cold upon it. President Harding, who has favored the repeal at one time or another since the Chicago convention, and has clearly indicated his intention to have regard for that plank in the platform, now seems reluctant to have the question of repeal agitated in Congress. In explanation of this feeling, those presumed to be informed respecting the views of the Chief Executive intimate that he is doubtful lest the mooting of such a question at this time may have an untoward effect upon the coming Conference on the Limitation of Armament. Senator Borah, however, is an outstanding champion of immediate action, and he clamors for repeal. Even though the deck of plausibilities on which he has set his feet gives some evidence of being subject to combustion, and likely to be quite rapidly consumed, and even though all, or nearly all, who stood with him there, have fled, still he stands.

Why he stays, however, is for the moment less interesting than why the rest have fled. Something else than misgivings about the disarmament conference is surely responsible. Perhaps it is a growing conviction amongst Senator Borah's fellow legislators, if not in higher quarters as well, that there is a preponderance of sentiment in the country against congressional action to repeal the tolls, and that such sentiment has a basis that is worth considering. For one thing, there are practical reasons against repeal. Farmers and others in the middle sections of the country believe that the reduction which it would entail in freight charges for coast-to-coast shipments by way of the canal would be as good as a subsidy for the Pacific coast farmers. Those of the middle sections would be helping to pay the costs of the canal, but those in the coastal districts would be enjoying a preferential benefit from its operation. Their position would enable them to ship and receive goods by the water route without any considerable aid from railroad lines; whereas their brothers of the middle sections would in all cases be dependent upon long stretches of railroad, which would be sure to increase the charges on their shipments. To some extent the inequity here noted obtains now, as witness the recent tendency of eastern shippers to mass their shipments for Pacific coast territory, send them in bulk around through the canal, and then have them separated at depots that have been established at the Pacific terminus, whence they are distributed back into the country until a point is reached where the saving effected by the water route is counterbalanced by the local rail rate from the coast. But if the coastal sections have an advantage even now, the discrepancy in their favor would, of course, be increased whenever their vessels should be relieved of canal tolls.

Yet something even more imposing than this inequity is beginning to loom up before those who have been talking of allowing United States vessels to go through the canal free. That is the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. By the provisions of that document, the United States agreed that the Panama Canal should be open to the vessels of all nations on equal terms. There is no doubt about the existence of that agreement, but there is a doubt, professed in some quarters and presumably held by the Republicans who secured the insertion of that plank in the Chicago platform, recommending repeal of tolls on United States vessels, lest the agreement may not apply to vessels engaged wholly in domestic coastwise trade, and vessels under governmental control, like those of the "American merchant marine." Only by virtue of such a doubt would any Congressional agitation for repealing the tolls seem consistent with national honor. The people of a great nation like the United States would hardly tolerate any action of Congress knowingly and deliberately contravening any treaty agreement. By the same token, Washington appears to be finding out that there is scant popular support for any Congressional action that makes a mere doubt the excuse for risking controversy of a treaty.

The long and short of the whole matter is that the repeal of Panama Canal tolls for the vessels of any country is nothing that should be attempted by Congress unless the way is prepared for it by diplomatic action. The doubt as to what the treaty means should be cleared away by further agreement of the parties to it before Congress is allowed to run the risk of an infraction. The national honor is at stake. It should be safeguarded even at the expense of the national pocketbook. The Senate knows all about the importance of this consideration. The masterly presentation of it by Senator Colt of Rhode Island, the other day, was enough to bring this aspect of the subject freshly to mind. But, after all, the whole agitation is merely repetition. Exemption of American vessels was decreed by Congress in 1912, and doubt as to the status of the action in the light of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty subsequently led Congress to cancel the exemption. If the according of free passage

for United States vessels was a mistake then, it would be a mistake now. What can be the mysterious incentive for Congress to waste valuable time over the matter when action, if there is to be any, is due in other quarters?

Coöperation

"THE peaceful coöperation of our two peoples, who understand one another as no other two peoples do or can do, who cherish the same ideals, and equally desire the welfare of mankind, and equally love the principles of freedom by which we have lived and prospered, the coöperation of our peoples to extinguish hatreds and preserve peace, offers the best and perhaps the only prospect of averting from the world the recurrence of those calamities from which we have largely suffered." So did Viscount Bryce, in his farewell speech in New York, the other day, summarize what he regarded as the great hope of the world at this time. Perhaps the most notable feature in all Lord Bryce's writings and utterances is his remarkable facility for placing an old theme or an old question in a new light, and this facility was particularly noticeable in his New York speech. Very many statesmen and public men and women, in all capacities, have urged the need of coöperation, in the fullest sense of that word, between the United Kingdom and the United States, during the past few years. They have done it in varying ways and with varying success, but there was a certain fundamentalness about Lord Bryce's appeal which seemed to place it in a class by itself.

Thus, after stating simply that people in Great Britain doubted if the people in the United States even yet realized "in what a state of misery and ruin the war has left the countries of continental Europe," he went on to draw, with all the effectiveness of simplicity, the picture of Europe as he saw it. He went on to tell how "nothing is more settled than it was before the war"; how it is sometimes heard said that the peace is worse than the war itself; how, everywhere around, are found "resentments, suspicions, mistrust, rival ambitions of rival peoples"; how some of the peoples of Europe are starving; how nearly all are bankrupt; how trade is stopped by artificial barriers; and how the currency has gone down to almost nothing.

It was, then, when Lord Bryce came to answer his own question as to the cause of this condition that what he had to say was so especially illuminating. The material losses occasioned by the war he dismissed with scarcely a second thought. Losses, he insisted, could be regained by labor. Human energy, once evoked, could soon recover what had been lost. The trouble lay deeper than that. "The real disease from which Europe now suffers," Lord Bryce declared, "is hatred, the hatreds of peoples to one another. That is the source of all evil. That is what produces the suspicions, the resentments, the sense of insecurity which paralyzes business, and which threatens war. Till normal conditions return, normal mental conditions, material conditions will not substantially improve."

The first thing, therefore, to be done was to reduce the hatred, to show that the loss of one nation is "not necessarily the gain of another," but rather that each nation thrives with the prosperity of the rest and is better off when its neighbors are better off. It was in this great mission of allaying hatred that Lord Bryce specially appealed to the United Kingdom and the United States to coöperate. Such coöperation did not, he declared, imply force, but a wise diplomacy and, above all, the exercise of moral influence, the influence which great nations can exert.

France and Australia

THE report that negotiations are in progress between the customs representatives of the French Government and the Government of Australia with a view to securing a trade agreement may prove to be well founded. The tour of the French economic mission under General Pau through Australasia, in the latter part of 1918, did much to make the two countries better known to each other, and to arouse a desire for closer trade relations. France has long been a good customer of Australia. Indeed, in this respect, in the days before the war she ranked next to the United Kingdom. It was, however, always rather a one-sided trade. France imported from Australia full four times as much as she exported, and one of the great objects of the Pau mission was to discover means of bringing about a better balance. The chief difficulty was and is that, whereas the French demand is for Australia's raw products, which are imported practically duty free, when the French manufacturer attempts to reciprocate with manufactured goods he is met by a high tariff wall. This is not, it is true, an insurmountable wall, but the tariff is sufficiently high to rob the trade of a great deal of its attractiveness.

The proposal now is that Australia shall give France a preference in her markets, and the securing of such a preference is the chief end which the present negotiations have in view. Up to now, the only country to have any preference in Australian markets is Great Britain, and one of the staple problems in Australia's fiscal history, for the past forty years, has been the question of securing reciprocity from Great Britain on this point. It is really the same with all the dominions. All of them accord British manufacturers a preference in their markets, some to a greater extent than others, but all to quite a considerable extent. Great Britain, however, true to her free trade ideals, has been unable to see her way to differentiate between the dominions and any other country.

The present negotiations between Australia and France represent a new departure in trade policy. By those who consider that the one great aim of the dominions as well as Great Britain should be to weld the Commonwealth more closely together, the negotiations are viewed with mixed feelings. It is admitted that, with a coalition government in power, any decided change in Great Britain's fiscal policy is unlikely, and it is also admitted that the development of her trade is a vital necessity to Australia. But preferential treatments are regarded as dangerous expedients, at any rate when they extend outside the family circle. Under the Australian tariff of 1920, the Minister for Trade and Customs is empowered to arrange satisfactory reciprocal agreements

to extend to other dominions the British preferential rate, and the new proposals, if they ever go into effect, would simply extend to France the privileges offered to the dominions.

One of the interesting facts about preferential treatment is that every fresh extension of the preference must reduce its special value for all other preferred countries within the ambit of the particular settlement. It is, therefore, decidedly limited in its application. Special point is given to this consideration by the fact that New Zealand desires to join with Australia in the new scheme, and Belgium with France.

Guatemala Steps Into Line

STEP by step, and without precipitate haste, indissoluble ties are being formed to unite, in what has been referred to as a republic of republics, the five Central American states, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua. The recent ratification by the Government of Guatemala of the Constitution of the Federation of Central America completed the amalgamation of three nations on the basis of the treaty proposed by delegates from the five republics and signed by the delegations of all save Nicaragua. The ratification of the Constitution by Costa Rica has been postponed until next year, with the promise of favorable action, while the early ratification of both the treaty and the Constitution by Nicaragua is now expected. Nicaragua, it appears, was at first inclined to hold back, under the supposition that her entry into the federation would act automatically as a surrender of her treaty rights with the United States as they may affect a future canal route. Now, it is intimated, Nicaragua has received assurances that these treaty rights will not be invalidated. On the contrary, the cordial endorsement of the federation plan by Washington has encouraged the Nicaraguan Government to enter into the new alliance.

The patriotic efforts which have resulted in practically completing the federation have been carried on against considerable odds. It is an open secret that the project has long been favored by the more intelligent portions of the masses, in each of the five states, against the opposition, outspoken or covert, of the constituted governing authority. It has been known that so far as the so-called popular elections in some, at least, of the Central American countries are concerned, they have been mere pretenses. The result too often has been that those chosen as officials have at once become solicitous, not of the wishes of the people, but of their own vested authority. Until such officials should yield to more patriotic impulses the tendency has been to oppose any lessening of their authority such as might follow a union of states in which they would become subordinates. But in spite of this opposition, perhaps because of it, the right of self-determination has been asserted and exercised, with the result that there is now being revived, in a modernized and improved form, the Federation of Central America, the ill-fated confederation which was destroyed by intrigues and conspiracies some eighty years ago. The experiences of the people of Central America since the dissolution of the federation formed in 1821 have taught them much in the arts of government. They have marked, perhaps, the uninterrupted progress of the greater republic of the north, and it is, no doubt, because of this object lesson that they have endeavored, for more than a score of years, to obliterate the practically nonexistent frontier lines dividing states that are naturally united by tradition, customs, history, race, language, and material interest.

Inspired by what they seem to have accepted as an entirely satisfactory example of efficiency in government, the people of the new federation have adopted, so far as it has been found adaptable to their needs and purposes, the Constitution of the United States. Each state is to have its congress, or legislature, and each state will take part in electing a constituent national assembly, or congress, which will consist of two houses, a senate and a chamber of deputies. In this federal law-making body will be represented approximately 5,000,000 people whose interests and ambitions are common. It may not be that the amalgamation will at once bring to the people of the new federation all the benefits which they hope to receive through it, but it is safe to say that by it they surely will, if they are able to work unselfishly, achieve much in education and progress. They must learn, as all free peoples have learned or must learn, that there is no easy road to community or to national advancement and achievement. A federation is simply a union of states, just as a state is a composite of communities, and as communities are made up of individuals, each with his own problems, his own ambitions, his own readiness to give or his own desire to exist selfishly. So the problem there, as everywhere, is the problem of the individual.

County Museums

EVERY county or state should have its own museum. It should not include the arts or industries of the world, but only the arts, industries and features of the county or state. The old handicrafts and industries should be represented, and the modern handicrafts and industries should also have their place. Where possible, façades or details of old homes should be saved from the destroyer, and be given an asylum in the county or state museum. Perhaps a better way is to have such records erected in the grounds or gardens, which should encircle every county or state museum. There should also be old maps, aquatints, and contemporary topographical drawings of the district.

The fault of most local museums is that they are not sufficiently exclusive. It is impossible for them to attempt to rival the museums of large cities: they should confine their activities entirely to the county or the state. There should also be rooms for temporary exhibitions. It should not be difficult to borrow from important houses in the district fine examples of furniture and domestic appliances. They should be of such a character that craftsmen of today would be inspired to produce work as fine as that produced by the men of the past age.

If possible such a museum should be started in an old house, and efforts should be made to restore it to the condition that it was in in its prime.

There is an example of such a museum in a certain

English county. The earliest mention of it was in the fourteenth century. It passed from owner to owner, and in the handbook to the museum the names and activities of the various owners are given. An old house that was going to rack and ruin in a remote part of the county has been removed to the museum and attached to one of the wings. It has been restored to its original look, so that people today can see how their ancestors lived.

In the museum itself are rooms dedicated to the birds, animals, and butterflies of the county. Educationally this is useful, but it is apt to become a mere collection of overcrowded objects in glass cases. The curator has not yet been found who can make such exhibits or collections of fossils and flint implements attractive. Neither has the curator yet been discovered who has the strength to refuse objects that are not up to the standard of a county or state museum. Many families, when they find that they have possessions of which they are tired, such as inferior water colors, or Baxter prints, or anything that crowds their homes, and for which they have no further use, say "Oh, send them to the Museum." Often the curator accepts these things because he is afraid of offending the donor. This timidity has its dire effect in crowded exhibition rooms containing good, bad, and indifferent things, so mixed up that there is small wonder that many people refuse to repeat their visit.

Presentation must be insisted on in local museums as in great public museums. Selection must be made for the public, not by the public. It is better to show ten good things than a hundred which are a combination of good and bad. Make county museums the best of their kind. Then people will crowd to them, and we shall no longer have the depressing spectacle of a day passing with only half a dozen visitors.

Editorial Notes

IT WOULD seem that no proposal is too revolutionary for serious consideration in this post-war period. Here is a classical scholar declaring in the London press that, to make the classics more attractive in schools, free use should be made of that most despised of things, the crib. Whether the sort of translation that finds its way as contraband into the youthful offender's breast pocket would add interest to the classics if brought into general use may be doubted. But assuredly there is a wide gap between the professor who imbibes the classics with such relish that he dwells almost exclusively in their enchanting atmosphere, and the youth who spends his time floundering through the interminable pages of a Liddell and Scott, a gap that might well be bridged. Meanwhile devotees of the classics who tremble at the mere suggestion of change may take comfort in the fact that France is veering round to their point of view. Mr. Léon Bérard, Minister of Education, is even trying to restore Latin to its former position as a sine qua non for the baccalauréat.

THE agitation in a Boston suburb against misplaced billboards has much more than a local significance. Billboards, to some people, seem to constitute a nuisance wherever put. In the present case they are being displayed upon fine avenues, where much money has been officially spent to beautify the surroundings. The matter seems to resolve itself, here as elsewhere, into one of finding the right medium and location for advertising which shall not assault the eye as a shout assaults the ear. G. K. Chesterton has said of this form of advertising that it is "the rich asking for more money." "Budge's" placards of "Boots for the Billion" along the streets are to him the inartistic work of a man who helps to make towns commonplace and ugly when probably he is very particular about the artistic adornments of his own home. Perhaps if advertising were left to the artists and not to the ordinary contractor, a remedy would be found for the prevailing nuisance. At any rate, there would be no need for such drastic punishment as that meted out to a culprit who had liberally bedaubed huge boulders in an American national park with "shrieking" announcements of his wares. He was not merely heavily fined, but was compelled to scour the rocks clean himself, a process which occupied many days and provided much amusement for the tourists.

VIENNESE playgoers evidently possess an independence of judgment that would be remarkable in communities far more experienced in the benefits of democracy. It appears that Mr. Edward Knoblock's play, "My Lady's Dress," was staged at the "Carl Theater" with a display of wearing apparel in the fur line the lavishness of which suggested the advertising tactics of a fur dealer. Indeed, it was understood that a firm handling that commodity had actually rented the theater for a few nights with that purpose in view. The audience accordingly became restive, and the play was punctuated with ironical comments on furs and other matters from humorists in various parts of the house. On the second night the actors performed to empty benches, and then the play was withdrawn.

WEEKLY journals displaying a liberal conservatism do not appear to have lit upon any more fortunate days in the United States than in England. London has recently seen the amalgamation of The Nation and The Athenæum; now New York is being treated to a working understanding between The Independent and The Weekly Review, whereby they have agreed to appear as one. The journals of more or less radical views appear to be holding their own with the public better than those which represent the most conservative thought of the country. But it is just possible that the limit has been reached in the number of weeklies of a literary kind that the public is ready to subscribe for, so that the "two-in-one" idea may prove to be a distinct gain.

A RESOLUTION was passed at the recent National Delegates Conference of the Architects and Surveyors Assistants Union, in Leicester, England, warning parents that the profession was "sadly overcrowded." The warning was scarcely necessary. What young aspirant to a professional career has not been confronted with rumors and reports of overcrowdedness? Yet the fact remains that the youth who is undaunted by such dismal forebodings finds room somewhere.